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Super Bomber to Hit Axis; U.S.-Built Base in Britain; Miss Comstock Resigns

The World's Day—May 22, 1943

Washington: Super Bombers to Blast Axis

Air crews of the United Nations are slated to fly giant "super bombers" in attacks against the Axis, Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-President of the War Production Board, disclosed in announcing that such craft now are scheduled for production.

A $6,273,629,000 Lend-Lease appropriation was passed by the House after adopting an amendment to forbid use of any of the funds for payment of subsidies on agricultural products.

The National War Labor Board decided to allow a three-cent hourly increase to employees of four major rubber companies, an increase which is almost five cents under the maximum permissible by the Little Steel formula.

A special emergency board in a railway case recommended that some adjustments be made upward in wages of enginemen while retaining the present basis of payment.

A report by a National War Labor Board panel in the soft-coal dispute left the way open for adjustments, while indicating that any straight basic wage increase under the Little Steel formula was improbable. [Page 1.]

Freight-rate cuts which were ordered effective May 15 by the Interstate Commerce Commission must be passed on to consumers in computing ceilings on used cars, the Office of Price Administration ruled.

In Europe: U. S. Opens Air Base in Britain

First American-built air base in Britain. Andrews Field, has been opened formally and is ready to help "darken the skies of enemy countries," it was announced in London.

Italy observed fourth anniversary of its costliest bargain—the signing of a military alliance with Germany—with a minimum of ceremony. [Page 7.]

Boston: Miss Comstock Resigns Radcliffe Post

Resignation of Miss Ada L. Comstock as President of Radcliffe College, effective Sept. 1, was announced today. [Page 2.]

War maneuvers over most of Massachusetts start at 7 a. m. tomorrow with Federal troops acting as invaders to test defenses of State Guardsmen and civilian-defense workers. [Page 5.]

Massachusetts residents were urged today to return application blanks for No. 3 Ration Book as soon as possible, disregarding the "June 1 to 10" mailing dates stipulated on the cards. [Page 5.]

Leaders of Massachusetts Legislature start drive for prorogation of the 1943 session by May 29. [Page 4.]

National: Chrysler Strikers Returning to Work

Back-to-work trends were under way at strike-affected war-production plants of the Chrysler Corporation in the Detroit area, where walkouts which union leaders said were unauthorized but which Company officials termed organized had made 27,500 war workers idle. Union leaders, following conferences with regional officials of the National War Labor Board and Army and Navy officers, ordered the workers back.

New York's City Council, by a vote of 18 to 8, approved the 1943-44 City budget as recommended by the Democratic majority, reducing Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's request for $753,071,123 by $10,864,905. The curtailed budget carried no appropriation for the municipal radio station over which the Mayor has been radiocasting Sunday addresses to the people.

The number of idle miners in the nation's coal fields dwindled, with only about 3,800 workers still out of the war-vital fuel pits.

A work stoppage at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant near Harrisburg, Pa., spread from a rolling mill to several other departments and was termed by a United Steel Workers Union official a "wildcat strike."

A German war prisoner has escaped from a camp near Fort Smith, Ark., the F. B. I. announced. Agent-in-Charge Fred Hallford said the prisoner was Karl Schningenheuer.

Americas: Lyon Heads Antilles Air Task Force

Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Lyon assumed command of the Antilles Air Task Force, succeeding Maj. Gen. Edwin J. House.

Africa: Victorious Allies Parade in Tunis

Twenty-eight thousand American, British, and French veterans of the African campaign marched in a victory parade in Tunis to the cheers of thousands of Tunisians.

Canada: 1,500 Galt War Workers Strike

Fifteen hundred employees in eight Galt war plants went on strike in an attempt to gain C. I. O. collective bargaining agreements.

The Canada Gazette disclosed in Ottawa that the United States Army has established a base at Porpoise Harbor, close to Prince Rupert Harbor on the British Columbia coast.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Influence of War on Fur-Seal Herd In Pacific Depends on What Enemy Does

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—The influence of the war on the fur-seal herd in the Alaskan area will depend upon the war's duration and the extent to which the Japanese may be able to control and exploit the sea riches in that part of the North Pacific Ocean over which the Pribilof herd of seals migrates, reports Jozo Tomasevich of the Stanford Food Research Institute.

In the first of a series of studies on international commodity agreements, the Stanford food economist points out that Japan's abrogation in 1940 of the 1911 international fur-seal agreement was but a small step in its general policy of obtaining a free hand in the Pacific.

If the Japanese should succeed in gaining control of the seal herd, they could certainly reduce its number considerably, Mr. Tomasevich declares in the study on conservation of marine resources. It has been reported that Japan has approved a government-operated company for seal hunting and that the furs are to be used for military purposes while the meat and oil are to be utilized for food.

"If this situation materializes, and the fur seals prove an important resource for the Japanese, the American Government may see itself forced to reduce the herd deliberately during the mating season to prevent the Japanese from utilizing it," he writes.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:38 p. m., and ends Sunday at 4:47 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 8:36 p. m., and ends Monday at 4:46 a. m.

Policemen Halt Cars in Check On Destination

OPA inspectors question motorists suspected of violating prohibition on pleasure driving.

The Office of Price Administration announced today that 280 motorists had been halted in Massachusetts this morning by OPA inspectors on suspicion of violating the pleasure driving ban, and that 62 of those booked were found to be actual violators. Some violators were also found to be without official A, B or C stickers or had loose coupons in their rationing books.

Armed with thousands of questionnaires but with no legal right to compel motorists to answer their questions or to take away gasoline privileges, New England's police forces moved every available officer out on the main highways this morning to halt all automobile operators suspected of violating the ban on pleasure driving inaugurated by the Office of Price Administration.

Meanwhile, a special telephone line and full-time operator assigned by the OPA to answering queries of motorists concerning the cloud of "do's and don'ts" raised over their driving habits was reported running from 10 to 15 minutes behind time all this morning. Local rationing boards, already functioning at full capacity, were threatened with an avalanche of new business coming under the head of pleasure driving checks.

As for the rights of motorists to drive here, there and everywhere according to the long list of what the OPA considers "essential driving" virtually every specification was found to be followed by the illusory term "where public transportation is inadequate."

The OPA announces that it had delegated to local boards the task of dealing individually with this problem, with no clear interpretation as to how it should be handled. Yet virtually every regulation drafted for essential driving under the pleasure ban hinged upon the issue of public transportation.

Check-up in Six States

Hundreds of New England motorists were stopped this morning as every available police officer and inspector of the Office of Price Administration was stationed along main highways, the police doing the stopping while the OPA inspectors, with no legal right to halt motorists, doing the questioning.

The questions had to do with the driver's destination, why it was considered necessary to get there, his name and address, speedometer reading and type of ration book. If the motorist refused to answer, his registration number was taken and the word "declined" noted on the questionnaire.

In Massachusetts alone there were about 150 OPA inspectors along the State's highways trying

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U. S. Bags 285 Planes in Three Days; Comintern Asks All Units to Disband; French Food Delegate Urges Invasion

Radiocast from Moscow tells world's workers that Comintern forms are now obsolete.

MOSCOW, May 22 (AP)—In the midst of the daily increasing cooperation between Soviet Russia and its Allies, the Executive Committee of the Communist International has asked its centers in all parts of the world to dissolve.

The resolution said the forms, methods and regulations of the Comintern have become obsolete and in some cases have actually hindered workers of the world in their battle against Germany and its satellites.

The action was considered here an open admission that the Comintern, which had stood for solidification of the workers of the world under the Communist banner, should dissolve and that the workers in each country should get down to the job of beating Adolf Hitler.

No Time for Congress

Many foreign observers in Moscow saw in the decision one of the most significant gestures yet toward complete co-operation among the nations whose primary objective is the defeat of Naziism.

Explaining the action, the Committee's resolution declared there was no time now for a formal convention of the branches throughout the world in war time, and recommended that they cease their duties under prevailing regulations.

"Even before the war it became clear that together with the increasing complications in internal and international relations of the various countries, any sort of international center would encounter insuperable obstacles in solving the problems facing the movement in each separate country," said the resolution as broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor in London.

New Questions Faced

"Deep differences of the historic paths of development of the various countries, differences in their character and even contradictions in their social orders, differences in the level and the tempo of their economic and political development, differences finally in the degree of consciousness and organization of workers conditioned different problems affecting the working class of the various countries.

"The whole development of events in the last quarter of century and the experience accumulated by the Communist International convincingly showed that the organizational form of uniting the workers, chosen by the First Congress of the Communist International answered conditions of the first stages of the working class

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Wide World

Beguiling the Girls of Gabès?

One function of a good British soldier is to establish friendly relations with noncombatant natives of any country into which he marches. Here a Highland piper is playing the bagpipes for an attractive audience, but can ears attuned to the soft tones of stringed instruments fully appreciate the quality of Scottish pipe music? Anyway, he is trying.

Allies pressing battle over Mediterranean; U. S. is mopping up on Attu Island.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

With complete victory on Attu apparently but a matter of hours, attention turned today to the remarkable record of American airplanes in the Mediterranean. In three days they have run up a score of 285 enemy planes destroyed.

The latest bag was 96 planes. It was made at airdromes in Sardinia and Sicily, where 19 enemy fighters were downed in combat and 77 were knocked out on the ground.

Pantelleria, island stepping-stone to Sicily, also was attacked by American bombers now based in North Africa. They sought to knock out harbor installations and gun positions on the island.

The Royal Air Force also took its share of shots at Italian targets, bombing Reggio Calabria on the toe of the Italian boot and also the ferry berths at the Messina railway terminal.

Berlin had flying visitors for the third night in succession—RAF Mosquito bombers. Other British planes swept out into the night to lay mines in enemy waters, and Whirlwinds sank two ships out of a five-ship convoy off the coast of France.

These Northern European operations were follow-ups to the Flying Fortress raids on Emden and Wilhelmshaven in Germany, where American fliers ran up against their toughest opposition since the raid on Bremen last week. The fliers estimated there were from 100 to 150 Nazi fighters in the air, diving in daring and close attacks on the Fortress formations.

The Germans admit "major damage was done to property in Wilhelmshaven and Emden." They claimed to have brought down 17 of the bombers. Allied Headquarters say that only 12 failed to return.

Secretary of the Navy Knox says that Attu may be described definitely as "a successful operation" which is now in the mopping-up stage. It is only a matter of time, he declared, before the Japanese there will "either be liquidated or surrender."

Meanwhile, the air war in the South Pacific appeared to be stepping up, with American fighters and bombers ranging over some 10 enemy bases and the Japanese throwing an increasing number of planes into combat against them.

Within a week, it is estimated that the Japanese have sent up 300 planes against the Americans. Of these, they are believed definitely to have lost 70.

Mediterranean:

285 Axis Planes Destroyed in 3 Days

American bombers and fighters destroyed 96 enemy planes on May 21 in sky-sweeping combats and damaging raids on Axis airdromes in Sardinia and Sicily, according to an announcement from Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

These victories brought the three-day score of the Northwest Africa Air Force to 285 enemy planes, of which 70 were shot down and 212 were destroyed on the ground.

Harbor installations and gun positions on Pantelleria Island, 45 miles east of Cap Bon peninsula, again were attacked, it was announced, by fighter bombers of the Strategic Air Force.

Airfields at Villacidro and Decimomannu in Sardinia were attacked by Wellington bombers on May 20 and B-25 Mitchells and B-26 Marauders with fighter escort followed up the attacks on May 21.

Seven Allied planes failed to return from all the missions, Headquarters said.

In addition to planes shot out of the air in the May 21 attacks, aircraft on the ground were destroyed in the attacks on the Sicilian airdromes. "Both targets were well-covered by bomb bursts

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Fact-Finding Panel Opens Way For Certain Mine Pay Raises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—A National War Labor Board fact-finding panel has opened the way for certain pay increases that may or may not settle the bituminous coal dispute, now in a second truce until midnight May 31.

By direction of the NWLB, the panel was limited to a presentation of factual data. The Board itself will make decisions on the basis of the facts during the coming week.

From the statistics presented it is extremely unlikely that the Board can uphold the United Mine Workers' demand for a $2-a-day pay raise, but it may grant some increases to correct certain long-standing industrial practices in the coal industry.

For instance, the miners' wages have long been based on the time they actually spend at the coal seam. A Bureau of Labor statistics study made several years ago showed that the average miner spends 48 minutes daily getting to and from the seam from the mine portal.

Metal Miners' Pay

The panel report points out that metal miners in the United States are paid on a portal-to-portal basis, but coal miners are not.

Other industrial practices described by the panel as "holdovers" from oldtime methods of mine operation include charge for cap lamps, estimated at eight cents a day; blacksmithing charges, estimated at 65 cents a month and payment for safety hats and work shoes estimated at $13 a year.

The panel's findings also backed up Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes' recent order for six-day operation of the mines by pointing out that the shipbuilding industry guarantees its workers one day at time and a half pay even if full six-day operation is impossible, and by pointing out that the country will need all the coal that can be produced by full six-day operation.

Findings that made observers conclude that the miners' demand for a $2-a-day increase in pay would be finally ruled out were these:

Significant Facts

Pay increases amounting to 16⅔ per cent were granted miners in the North Appalachian Region and 25 per cent in the Southern Region in April, 1941.

The "Little Steel" formula under which the NWLB allows wage increases only authorizes an increase of 15 per cent to meet increased costs of living since Jan. 1, 1941.

The three-man panel which filed the 45-page report with the National War Labor Board was made up of Morris L. Cooke, Philadelphia engineer representing the public; David B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, representing labor, and Walter White, representing industry. Mr. White, assistant to the Chairman

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Japan's Defeat at Attu Bares Flank to U. S. Navy

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week the course of war was marked by three developments, each of first importance, but related to one another only by the fact that all were part of the vast panorama of global war. They were:

1. The virtual reconquest of the island of Attu at the far tip of the Aleutians after only 10 swift, decisive days.

2. The apparently uncompromising rejection by President Roosevelt, after conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, of Italy's post-Tunisia peace feelers.

3. The disclosure in Washington of strong differences of opinion between British and American war planners over the scope and character of future operations in the Far East and of the fact that plans for that area are not yet as fully matured as has been publicly suggested.

The immediate importance of the ending of effectual opposition on Attu lies largely in the speed of the operation. It is the first time in the war against Japan that any fixed Japanese position has been carried successfully in one hard sustained blow that settled the matter then and there without the agonizing, uncertain, and prolonged struggle that marked both the New Guinea and Guadalcanal operations.

Jolt to Japanese

This swiftness of success is a jolt to Japanese military prestige severe enough to have been felt in Berlin where German propaganda went to great lengths to try to explain it away. It also indicates more mature planning and much more power behind American offensive moves. It is a straw in the wind, but an entirely encouraging and constructive one.

The recapture of Attu has a much larger, but still only potential, strategic significance. With Kiska, Attu is the northern anchor of Japan's great island arc swinging down through the whole Pacific Ocean and around to Singapore like a giant shield protecting Japan's vitals from the one great threat against them—the American Fleet.

Presumably Kiska will fall soon after Attu, particularly since Attu was the reserve and supply base behind Kiska and, therefore, the point from which Kiska drew its military life blood. If and when Kiska goes, too, it breaks the northern anchor of the line and exposes the next islands to the south to flanking attack.

More than that, the recapture of both Kiska and Attu will uncover the first direct sea approach to Japan itself for the American Fleet, since the North Pacific, unlike the Middle and Southern Pacific, is not dotted with many islands. The island shield is thick and strong from Japan's waist southwards. Its northern flank was covered only by Kiska and Attu. There is no island south of them until you reach Wake and the Mariannas.

New Burden on Fleet

This uncovering of the northern approach to the Japanese Archipelago will impose a new burden on the Japanese Fleet. It will have to interpose more warships between Japan and the new American naval threat because there will be no other means of covering that expanse of open water. That means inevitably a shift of Japanese

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Parley Hears Of Starvation Facing France

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 22—Only a second-front offensive in France during the next few months can save the French people from "methodic destruction" through starvation, the combined Giraudde Gaulle delegation solemnly warned the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture today.

Unless food supplies reach Metropolitan France in the near future, Herve Alphand, chief Fighting French representative, declared, the physical capacity of the French people to join any effective revolt against the enemy faces complete breakdown.

This is the information and this is the verdict direct from "underground" sources inside Western Europe which the French delegation has brought specially to this Conference.

"Methodic Destruction"

M. Alphand said at a meeting with the press that while he recognized that the present Conference was not authorized to deal with the immediate problems of relief,

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Spanish Naval Arsenal Fire Partly Confirms Mutiny Story

The following Associated Press dispatch from Madrid at least partially confirms the story by Selden Menefee in these columns yesterday.

MADRID, May 21. Delayed. (AP)—Two warehouses of the naval arsenal at El Ferrol were destroyed by fire at dawn on May 13 but firemen, aided by troops and sailors, prevented the blaze from spreading to other buildings, Spanish dispatches reported.

The fire, of undetermined origin, did no damage to Spanish warships in the harbor or in drydock, it was said.

Electrical and other equipment was stored in the warehouses.

A dispatch from Ponte Vedra said the Spanish cruiser Almirante Cervera and six destroyers were anchored off Marin after a voyage from El Ferrol. The ships, under command of Vice-Admiral Roman Osamiz Lastra, were said to be there to engage in target practice.

Antonescu Challenges Power Of Rumania's King Michael

ANKARA, Turkey, May 20. Delayed. (AP)—Forty Hungarian politicians and retired Army officers were reported by Balkan sources today to have sent Foreign Minister Nicholas Kallay a memorandum stating that, in their opinion, Hungary has made sufficient sacrifices for the Axis and that no more should be made this year.

Former Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament were said to have been among the signers.

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 22—Internal affairs in Hungary and Rumania have reached yet another crisis following the Tunisian victories.

In Rumania there is now open antagonism between the Royal Party—King Michael and his mother, Queen Helen—and Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu.

Marshal Antonescu, despite the collapse of his pro-Axis policy, now openly challenges the power of the Rumanian throne, according to advices reaching here, and would like to strip the young King of the remainder of his privileges.

But King Michael, whose whole upbringing has been pro-Allied, is said to be gravely resisting Marshal Antonescu's bullying tactics.

Recently a crisis in the relations between the Palace and Marshal Antonescu was reached when the King refused to sign decrees conferring honors on some of Marshal Antonescu's satellites.

The Marshal was furious and is reputed to have threatened to put the King under three days' arrest, invoking the thesis that as Marshal of the Rumanian Army he was superior to the King.

Naturally the King refused these intimidations and appealed to Dr. Lupu, President of the Rumanian Court of Appeal, for a decision regarding royal prerogatives.

At the same time the Marshal appealed to the Court, declaring that as Conductor or Head of the State his powers were above the King's.

However, Marshal Antonescu's pretension that he is Head of the State is untrue because, according to the present Rumanian Constitution, the King is still supreme Head of the State, although his powers were considerably curtailed when Marshal Antonescu came to power after the abdication of King Carol.

Strained Relations

While the Rumanian Court of Appeal was wrestling with this complicated problem Vice-Premier Michael Antonescu intervened in the quarrel and made temporary peace between the Palace and the Marshal, but relations remain strained especially as Queen Helen feels that her son's dignity has been offended.

The internal situation in Rumania is further complicated by Madame Maria Antonescu, wife of

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Torpedo Bars Awarded From City Hall Steps

Torpedo bars — official decoration of the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, for its members who have been on ships that were torpedoed—were today presented to merchant seamen for the first time in Boston.

The award, a torpedo shaped pin designed in such a manner that additional bars may be attached when the holder experiences future torpedoings, was recently adopted by the N. M. U. as a move to correct the age-old lack of recognition of the bravery of the "unsung heroes of the sea."

Today's ceremonies were arranged as part of the Boston observance of National Maritime day which commemorates the sailing from Savannah, Ga., May 22, 1819, of the old steamship Savannah, first craft with steam propulsion to cross the Atlantic.

Commander Frank M. Meals, Coast Guard Captain of the Port, presented the bars in behalf of the Union, at a colorful ceremony on the steps of the Boston City Hall just before noon.

At the same time Mrs. Hazel Gallant of the Women's Auxiliary of the N. M. U., will present service flags to wives and relatives of merchant seamen who have been lost at sea.

A color guard from the United States Coast Guard gave added significance to the affair, and a bugler sounded "Taps."

Acting Mayor Thomas J. Hannon extended greetings of the city to the men honored with the award and several of the men related their harrowing experiences.

A great era of postwar prosperity for the American Merchant Marine, subsidized, yet under private ownership and operation, is forecast for both ships and shipyards—with surface shipping coordinated with air transport to the advantage of both—by Rear-Admiral Howard L. Vickery.

Speaking at the annual Maritime Day dinner of the Port of Boston at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last evening, Admiral Vickery, who is Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, and Deputy War Shipping Administrator, warned against allowing a repetition after this war of the "sad fate" that awaited the great "bridge of ships" of World War I.

"The American flag has gone to sea and it's going to stay there," declared Admiral Vickery as he painted a verbal picture of the "new standards" set by "our ships with their advanced engineering, sound workmanship and superb performance."

Pointing out that Government subsidy is essential to permit American ship operators to compete with foreign shipping lines by overcoming the financial handicap of higher wages, operating costs and construction expense, he said a subsidized Merchant Marine "is a consistent part of our national economic structure, and without it, America's activities in international commerce would be dictated by others."

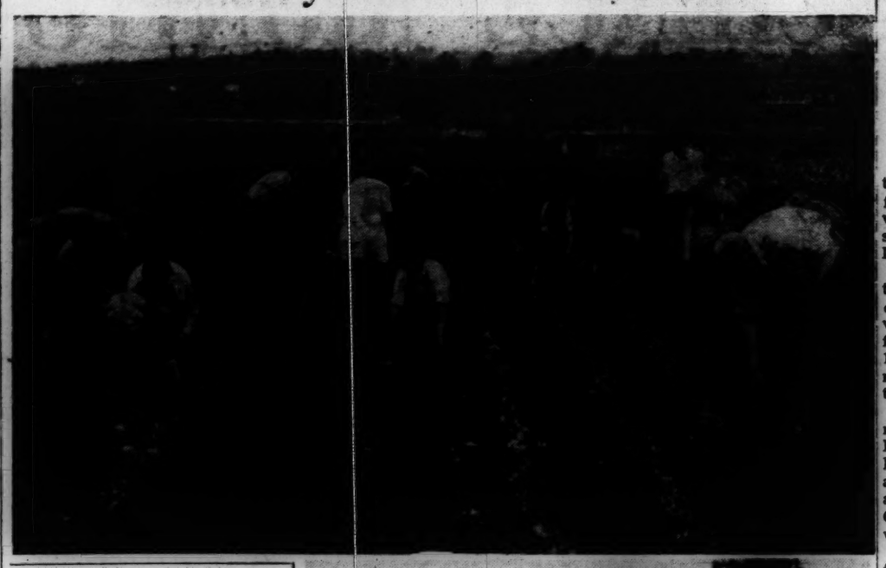
With the new ships "our operators will have the means of rendering superlative service and there is no reason why each American line cannot be the most popular in its respective trade."

Recent advances in trans-ocean air transport should not be looked upon as threatening the shipping industry but rather as expanding its potentialities, he declared. "Both airplane and surface ship have functions for which each is particularly suited," he said. "Ships cannot compete with aircraft in speed and air transport in its present form is quite incapable of handling the enormous tonnages of ordinary cargo which surface vessels carry so easily and economically.

"A man does not shave with an ax, nor does he chop down trees with a razor. Air and surface shipping should be operated in combination so that the best characteristics of each may be developed to the highest point of service, rather than sacrificed in compromises to further a possibly ruinous competition.

"Global transportation requires world-wide organizations such as have long been maintained by the great shipping companies. They should form an excellent foundation upon which to build correlated air and surface shipping lines. We can expect our postwar competitors to employ such joint organizations to the fullest extent. We can only be the losers by dissipating our energies in a struggle between two naturally complementary media of transportation."

School Boys and Girls 'Farm Out'



By a Staff Photographer

They Also Work on Their Own Gardens

Top—Boys and girls from the Cambridge School in Kendal Green spend their afternoons working on near-by truck farms. This group is planting celery on a 200-acre farm in Concord. Below—Working on the School's own farm are Philip Kendall of Weston and Betsy Aub of Belmont.

Cambridge School Students Helping Out on Near-by Farms

Helping truck farmers is hard work. But it's satisfying, say the boys and girls of the Cambridge School in Kendal Green.

They have proved their worth and their services are in constant demand at farms in the near-by towns of Lincoln, Lexington, Concord, Waltham, and Weston. We found some 15 of them on their hands and knees planting celery on the 200-acre di'Arigo truck farm in Concord. Trowel in hand, straddling the long rows, they were deftly inserting seedlings in the wet brown earth.

A group from the school goes to this particular farm for three hours each afternoon. The owner would use more if he could get them, at 35 cents an hour. His is one of nine farms where boys and girls from the school have been working this spring. Each student goes out on an average of four afternoons a week.

The Cambridge School started a farm of its own last spring, which was carried on during the summer by a work camp conducted at the School. The campers raised enough to feed themselves, put up 500 quarts of vegetables, and store large quantities of root crops.

In a small way the work campers started to help the farmers last summer, and it was out of this experiment that the idea grew of having regular school pupils lend a hand to truck farmers this spring. Members of the staff interviewed 25 farmers, according to John French, headmaster. Some were skeptical, some were eager. Of those 25, nine are now using school labor. The first to take advantage of the school's offer was a selectman in Lexington who needed help in repairing his chicken houses. He was delighted with the workmanship of the boys who volunteered to do that job.

The school had to rearrange its program to allow students to get out to the farms each day by half past one or two o'clock. Transportation presented difficulties, but so far they have been successfully solved with the aid of school beach wagons and some private cars.

The faculty, Mr. French explained, decided that this farming experience might be more valuable than certain work at school. "We don't presume to think that the amount of labor we can contribute will make any real dent on the farm-labor shortage, but we believe the experience will make a dent on the students," is his genial way of putting the matter. They work hard and are proud of it, he says.

Only the 15, 16 and 17-year-olds go out to the truck farms. And only those who volunteer; there is no compulsion about it. Others, however, work on the school farm, which is now well on its way for another season with everything from pigs and chickens to potatoes. After school closes in June, this will again be carried on for the summer by a work camp held at school. Several students are training now to be counselors at the camp.

In Mr. French's opinion, the ideal setup for supplying farmers with high school labor is the workcamp, where the youthful laborers have proper supervision, food, and a recreational program.

Bowdoin Honors Jean Hersholt

BRUNSWICK, Maine, May 22 (AP)—An ivy-clad campus replaced the glamorous Hollywood scene today as Jean Hersholt, the kindly Dr. Christian of screen and radio, received an honorary Master of Arts degree conferred while Bowdoin College graduated 56 seniors.

The Copenhagen-born character player was cited as an "actor who has delighted thousands on the screen and . . . is known to millions more over the radio," and as a "bibliophile and specialist" on the works of Hans Christian Andersen both in translating his tales and having the best collection of his works in the country.

The citation, read by Bowdoin's President Kenneth C. M. Sills, who is observing his twenty-fifth anniversary in office, also made notice of Mr. Hersholt's prominence in "Danish-American philanthropy and for his public spirit, rightly compared to Jacob A. Riis. . . ."

Maurice F. Brown

Maurice F. Brown of Winchester, who passed on Friday night, was a co-founder of the engineering firm of Waghorne-Brown & Co., and a noted civil engineer. He constructed many of Dartmouth College's buildings and engineered the home office building of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in Boston.

A native of New York City, he was educated in the public schools of Canfield, Ohio, graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1897, and received a degree of civil engineer from Thayer School of Civil Engineering in 1898. Entering the employ of the Boston Bridge Works in 1898, he soon became chief engineer, holding that position until 1928, when he engaged in private practice. He was prominent in civic affairs in Winchester.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and vicinity: Light rain will end this morning; slowly rising temperature during this afternoon; continued cool tonight; moderate to fresh winds diminishing tonight.

Massachusetts: Rain in extreme east portion ending this morning; slowly rising temperatures; slightly warmer this evening.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Intermittent light rain ending in afternoon; slowly rising temperatures; slightly warmer in the evening.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Slowly rising temperatures today; slightly warmer this evening.

Vermont: Slowly rising temperatures today with intermittent light rain ending by afternoon.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:03 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 2:17 a. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Sunday, 2:39 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Monday, 3:11 a. m.; height 10.9 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital by Louis Speyer, with oboe and English horn, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Three films, "Light Waves and Their Uses," "Desert in Bloom," and "Marshland," will be shown in the New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

A talk on "The Greek Collection" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. a talk in the Lecture Hall on "Art of Our Allies: Greece" will be given by Miss Adlow, art critic.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

'Convoy' Tugs Go Down Ways At E. Boston

Log of the Port of Boston

The "convoy" tugs were added to the rapidly growing merchant fleet of the United States today when they were launched from the site of the historic old shipyard of Donald McKay in East Boston.

Added significance was given the launchings by the fact that they occurred on national Maritime Day, which commemorates the sailing from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819, of the old steamship Savannah, first steam-propelled vessel to cross the Atlantic.

Clipper ships that set speed records and brought fame to Builder McKay and to the Port of Boston were formed of live oak and other native trees a century ago in the yard now used by the General Ship & Engine Works, where the two tugs were built.

The tugs are part of a contract for six craft, one of which was launched May 3. The remaining three are to be built at once. Each tug is 200 feet long over all, and 185 feet between perpendiculars.

Mrs. Carl Hedblom and Mrs. Ralph Christensen, wives of the two officials of the company, sponsored the vessels at today's ceremonies.

Hulk-Disposal Costly

Removal and disposal of seven old ship hulks from the mud of the East Boston shore line will cost a minimum of $92,300, according to the bids recently received by the State Department of Public Works. No award has yet been made. The lowest two bidders for the work are: John Forward, Inc., of Medford, $92,300 and the M & R Construction Company, East Boston, $111,225.

Exporters Meet May 26

Charles Morrow Wilson, lecturer and author, is to speak on "Middle America and the United States," at the first meeting of the New England Export Club, Inc., since that group became an incorporated club instead of an "export group," at the Hotel Statler May 26. The new technicolor film of the United Fruit Company, known as "Middle America," is to be shown. New officers of the new Club are: Donald J. Moore, President; H. B. Canfield, First Vice-President; A. H. Corneliussen, Second Vice-President; F. K. Patterson, Secretary; Donald E. Stelle, Treasurer; S. Walter Taber, Executive Secretary.

Traffic Man Re-elected

A. H. Erlandson, traffic manager of the Goodall-Sanford Industries, Sanford, Maine, was re-elected for another term as President of the New England Traffic League at a meeting in Boston this week. William H. Day of Boston was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

New Engineer Head

Lieut. Col. Bruce R. Rindlaub, a native of North Dakota, and a graduate of West Point in 1929, has just taken charge of the Boston office of the United States Army Engineers, relieving Col. George W. Gillette, division engineer, who has held both posts for some time. Lieut. Col. Rindlaub was last stationed at Camp Claiborne, La.

Nantasket Boats

Daylight excursion boat service between Boston, Pemberton and Nantasket Beach begin for the summer next Saturday. The Boston terminal this year is to be the south side of Central Wharf. Joseph Stone is President and General Manager of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company, which will operate subject to wartime restrictions.

Maine Ship Delivery

Of the 37 Liberty Ships just contracted for with the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, Maine, 18 are to be delivered by the end of 1943 and the remaining 19 ships in 1944, according to the United States Maritime Commission. This company is one of the Todd plants of which Andrew B. Sides of Boston is Executive Secretary. **Leon Stone**

'Radio Shack' in Copley Square

By a Staff Photographer

In Army's Maritime Day Exhibit

Among the dozen or more interesting Army Transportation Corps' exhibits which have been placed in Copley Square in honor of Maritime Day is a typical Army Transport Radio Room, complete with equipment as used on cargo vessels. Shown here demonstrating the outfit are, left to right, Staff Sergeants William T. Betts of Philadelphia and Robert A. Wallace of Chelmsford, Mass. The exhibit opened yesterday afternoon and will continue through today and tomorrow. It is free to the public.

War and Postwar Institute To Open Monday at B. U.

War Activities in New England

Opening a "War and Postwar Training Institute" on Monday, Boston University invites men and women of all ages to more than 100 subjects in 42 programs of study to aid immediate prosecution of the war as well as plan and execute a durable peace.

Centering in its College of Business Administration, courses ranging from pre-induction geography to government administration are available in eight-month, 12-month, or 16-month programs, with help for placement in related fields on completion.

The four-fold purpose of the Institute is: to train young men awaiting induction into armed service; to train other men and women for essential positions in civilian life, and to offer young men returning from war service intensive rehabilitation training for business and industry.

The pre-induction training offers such courses as fundamentals of aviation, navigation, elements of communication, economic and war geography, meteorology, military correspondence, and military service, each eight months.

Pre-vocational courses are: accounting, advertising, radiocasting, government administration, industrial management, insurance, journalism, merchandising, personnel training, retail management, and other essential occupations. These are offered in programs of 12 to 16 months.

More than 100 courses in more than 20 occupational fields are offered to older men and women with limited time for study.

Guard Recruiting

In friendly rivalry with New York State, the 27th Regiment of the Massachusetts State Guard is sponsoring a recruiting drive for the best all-Negro outfit on the home front.

Lieut. Col. Larkland F. Hewitt, a State bank examiner who commands the 27th, is one of the veterans of the American Expeditionary Force in the regiment whose headquarters are in this area.

Wearing as its shield the flag of the "Bucks of America," first Negro company in Massachusetts to serve in the Revolutionary Army, the 27th is carrying on the history of Company L of the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment.

During World War I, it was incorporated into the 372d Infantry, 92d Division, and served with the 157th French Division in the Meuse-Argonne. The 372d, which received the Croix de Guerre, with palm, for its service under fire, was federalized with other National Guard troops in 1940, with many local Negroes now serving in it.

Police Halt Cars in Check-up

Continued from Page 1

to check the operation of more than 800,000 registered motorcars. Of course, a large percentage of these motorists were not on the road due to a public "gas-emergency consciousness" upon which the authorities must depend chiefly for the success of the program.

Legal Status

It developed in legal circles today that the police had the right to halt motorists, look at their registrations and appeal to the motorist to co-opearte in answering questions. If the motorist co-operates and the local Ration Board decides his answers justify a cut in gas rations, he can appeal to the State Board and then to the Regional Administration, who are faced with the fact that there are no local ordinances or State laws against pleasure driving.

In the face of this realistic dilemma, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator of the OPA, issued a special appeal to all motorists to do their patriotic best to conserve gasoline. He expressed the utmost confidence in the co-operation of the average driver. Reports available from varied local sources indicated a sharp reduction in main highway travel.

Meanwhile, sharp differences of opinion arose in legal and official circles over the action necessary to conserve gasoline. In Clinton, Mass., complete rebellion against the pleasure driving ban was expressed by Police Chief Michael E. Kelly, who said he saw no reason why he should help to enforce the pleasure ban "while Mid-West motorists with full gasoline tanks strike from war plants."

Chief Kelly explained that he was going to wait until Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes makes up his mind on "whether pleasure driving will be allowed or not." He added: "No one has asked me to enforce the law."

From Connecticut's State Capital, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin issued a statement to the effect that he was not asking State and local police to enforce the pleasure ban, basing his decision on the conviction that "our people need no compulsion to comply with gasoline conservation efforts." He believed that the conduct of motorists did not indicate a need for instituting any plan of State-wide inspection or interference "with the free movement of our people either by state or municipal law enforcement authorities."

Woodman Portrait

Now on exhibition at the Harvard Club in the Hall Lounge is a portrait of Francis Call Woodman, Educational Advisor, Harvard '88, painted by Mrs. E. V. Taylor Watson, of the Fenway Studios.

Miss Comstock to Quit Sept. 1 As President of Radcliffe

The resignation of Miss Ada L. Comstock as President of Radcliffe College, effective next Sept. 1, was announced today at a Radcliffe Alumnae luncheon. It was also disclosed that she will deliver the commencement address at the college's sixtieth annual commencement exercises on May 26 in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge.

News of Miss Comstock's forthcoming resignation came as a surprise, and no announcement was made as to who might be her successor.

Miss Comstock has been President of Radcliffe for 20 years. Previously she had been Dean of Smith College for eleven years, and professor of rhetoric and Dean of Women at the University of Minnesota, her native State.

Twelve honorary degrees have been bestowed on her since 1912. They are: Litt D. from Mt. Holyoke College; L. H. D. from Smith; LL. D. from the Universities of Michigan, Boston, Rochester, Maine, Brown, Minnesota, Western Reserve and from Goucher, Williams, and Skidmore Colleges.

From 1921 to 1923 Miss Comstock was President of the American Association of University Women. She was appointed by President Hoover in 1929 as a member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement [usually known as the Wickersham Commission].

Perhaps Miss Comstock's outstanding achievement at Radcliffe has been the establishment of a close contractual relationship between Harvard and Radcliffe, by which the two colleges share their advantages in the field of instruction and are identified with each other.

Resigns

Delar

Miss Ada L. Comstock

President of Radcliffe College for 20 years will resign Sept. 1.

Women Aid In Big Labor Union Drive

Women carried through successfully this week the unionization of one of the large war plants of New England, Miss Jean Horie, an organizer for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, reported here today.

The plant is Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., of Salem, Mass., employing 1,400 production workers, of whom 80 per cent are women. A few days ago an election was held in the plant by the National Labor Relations Board to determine whether or not the employees wanted a union to represent them in collective bargaining. They voted 866 yes and 334 no.

"The women began the campaign to organize the company seven months ago," said Miss Horie, who handled the organizing work for the union, which is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"They initiated the movement for a union, set up a local union, and elected women as all of its officers. They enlisted the support of the men, and a majority of the men supported the women. Ninety per cent of the organizing committee consisted of women.

"This is one of the first instances in New England where the women did the bulk of the organizing work in a large manufacturing establishment.

"It evidences the new participation of women in union affairs, and disproves the old idea that women will not stick to a job in a union.

"What made this wartime departure from custom possible in the Sylvania company was the great proportion of the women employed there.

"The plant makes radio tubes. Much of the task consists of fitting the filaments into the tubes. This requires the handling of very small particles, and demands quick fingers and a sharp eye.

"The men in the plant are mostly employed on the maintenance of machines.

"The company has made a practice of employing a great number of women in its plants. It is the second largest maker of radio tubes."

1,800 Chinese Porcelains Lent To Art Museum

More than 1,800 pieces, an impressive collection of Chinese porcelains made primarily for export trade, have been lent to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, by the heirs of Mrs. Helena Woolworth McCann, who assembled them. They will be viewed privately by Museum members on May 25, and placed on public exhibition on the following day.

The porcelains were made at Ching te Chen, K'ang-hsi Province and illustrate the skill of the Chinese painter-decorator of hard paste ware. The collection was evenly divided between the Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

The art of Greece will be the subject of a free, illustrated lecture by Miss Dorothy Adlow, at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, in the main lecture hall. It will be preceded by a gallery talk on the Museum's Greek collection, by Mrs. D. Barrett Tanner, at three.

Recording of early liturgical music may be heard in the Catalonian Chapel on Thursdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 3:30 p. m.

Billerica Minister Heads Farm Camp

The Rev. John W. Brigham, minister of the Unitarian Church in Billerica, has been appointed Director of the Farm Workcamp to be conducted at Concord, Mass., this coming summer under the sponsorship of the Unitarian Service Committee and the American Unitarian Youth. Mr. Brigham is a former National President of the Young People's Religious Union, and has had wide experience in youth work.

Located at the Fenn School, the Camp will provide a labor pool of high school boys and girls for the farmers of the region.

Be Pretty and Cool

Have one of our permanents, a well-shaped haircut, a charming up-do, and be ready for summer.

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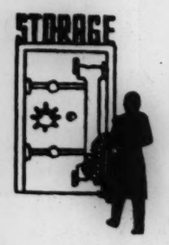

STORAGE

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Fully Automatic Pop up Toaster Chrome $12.15

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Mexican Trade Impeded By Lack of U. S. Wares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—It is understood here that one of the chief problems the joint economic committee to study Mexican war economic problems is facing is the deranged balance of trade between Mexico and the United States, which sees Mexico in the unusual position of selling more to the United States than it is buying.

Mexicans have felt the new favorable trade balance, created by United States' purchases of Mexican strategic materials, loss of other foreign markets for Mexican goods, and an influx of United States investment capital into Mexico, should mean increased purchasing power in goods obtainable from the United States. Because of wartime restrictions on commodities, however, this new purchasing power has been only of potential use, and machinery and equipment much needed by Mexico at present are not available.

In regard to machinery and commodities, an important sector of Mexican opinion places the responsibility for industrial and agricultural difficulties these scarcities are creating, directly on the United States, the only market in which Mexico may expect to obtain finished goods until the end of the war.

Because it is representative of this critical and dissatisfied viewpoint of certain business and industrial interests, the recent statements of Eduardo Villasenor, head of the Government Central Bank of Mexico, are interesting enough to justify more complete quotation than yet given in the United States press, particularly the portion of his talk devoted to "a panorama of Mexico's unsatisfied needs." These statements have been severely criticized here by various United States businessmen who believe them unfair in the light of the grave problem of equipment United States' private industry and agriculture themselves are facing.

Señor Villasenor's viewpoint, summed up, was that if the United States Government did not find it convenient to sell Mexico the machinery, equipment, spare parts and raw materials needed, "the evils of our restrictive policy on Mexico's economy will continue with the certainty that in the absence of adequate supplies the agricultural and industrial output of a nation whose co-operation is considered essential for the war will have been directly diminished."

In the first place, he declared, the quarterly quotas fixed by the United States Government are, almost without exception, too low, being based on so-called "normal" imports of former years. But this index is no longer "normal," first, because Mexico's industry is rapidly expanding, and, second, because, this industry demands supplies from the United States which formerly came from other countries. What might have been a sufficiency in 1938 or 1939 is no longer so in 1941 or 1942.

While Mexican exports to the United States have increased, imports have decreased, he explained. Exports of certain mineral products have increased up to 50 per cent above normal volumes. Exports of cattle, of numerous foodstuffs, of textiles—including cottons, woolens and other fabrics—of timber, footwear, ixtle, fodder, and molasses—have increased by percentages ranging from 20 in some cases up to more than 500 in others.

"On the other hand, in the matter of imports, we find in the year 1942," he continued, "sharp declines as compared with 1941, both in raw material and in machinery. Imports of certain articles, such as nitrate of potash, sodium nitrate, crude rubber, rayon, acetylsalicylic acid, iron and steel in bars or in other forms, zinc filings, copper, steel and iron wires and cables, manufactured articles of copper, zinc and brass, ferromanganese, and several others have declined as much as 50 per cent or more. The same has happened with machinery, spare parts, tractors, omnibuses, trucks, electrical material, tools, etc."

In the industrial sphere the most acute problems are in the lack of electrical equipment and spare parts; in agriculture, in the lack of tractors and trucks.

"The shortage in these articles affects everyone without exception," Señor Villasenor said. "At the present, when there is less possibility of obtaining new equipment, it is obviously necessary to increase the supply of spare parts, for example, for machinery, tractors, omnibuses, and automobiles."

Spare parts for tractors can be obtained in sufficient quantity, he said, but nothing is available for busses and automobiles.

Discussing the problem of tractors, Señor Villasenor contended that "if Mexico is to help by, expanding her agricultural production, it is necessary to import large quantities of tractors and agricultural implements."

In regard to trucks, Señor Villasenor pointed out that they were, in view of difficulties in railway transport, more than ever necessary.

"In any case, the major part of our agricultural produce, as for instance oilseed crops, requires transport from fields to railway station."

By next September Mexico will be needing no less than 3,000 trucks, and a great quantity of spare parts for those which are at present in use. The importation into Mexico of these vehicles in 1942 was extremely low and stocks are well-nigh exhausted. One case is known where the United States conceded high priorities for the importation of heavy tractors, he said, for the purpose of increasing the production of a certain oleaginous crop, but, unless an adequate number of trucks can be obtained, it will not be possible to ship this urgently needed product.

As regards electrical equipment, Señor Villasenor said that practically all factories are feeling the pinch here, with particular needs in wire and coils, generators, compressors, and special motors.

War Garden Vic

"We know our onions," says Vic, and his family. Victory war gardens contribute to the strength of the nation. And so does Rumford Baking Powder—used in baked foods, 1 level teaspoon supplies generous amounts of phosphorus and calcium, two important food elements. FREE: Rumford's new folder, Meat Extenders. Write today. Rumford Baking Powder, Box 17, Rumford, Rhode Island.

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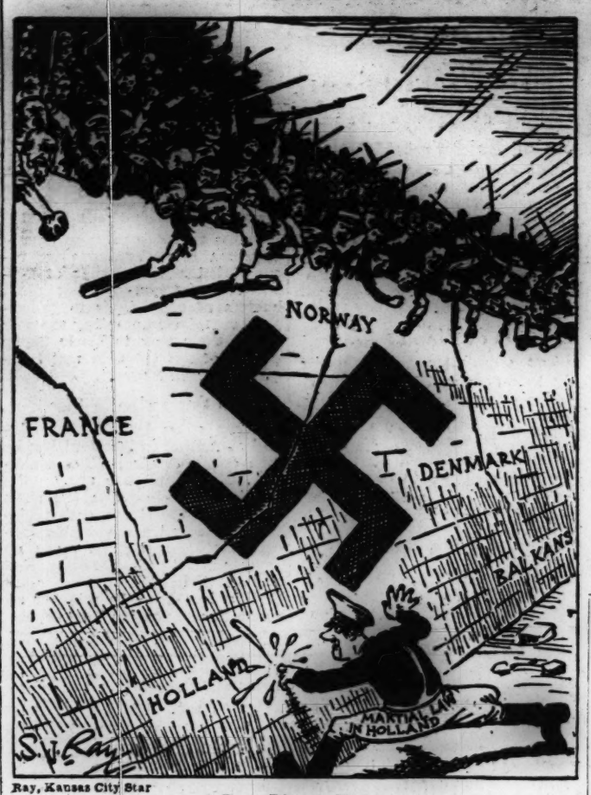
SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Ray, Kansas City Star

A Long Dike to Watch

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Atta Boy!

Quakers Aid Refugees Of North Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22—Assistance for such refugees as are now being released from internment camps in North Africa under the policies of the government of Gen. Henri Giraud and establishment of the "Powell House" in New York City to help refugees adjust themselves to their new life in America were announced by the American Friends Service Committee here today.

The Committee reported that four of its representatives were now working in Morocco and Algeria with the Refugee Section of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, to which the Committee has donated $25,000 for refugee work. It is also making available 25 tons of new and used clothing for shipment to North Africa.

A recent report received from the Committee representative in Casablanca told of work for the liberation of those in various concentration and labor camps; assistance to those being released by helping them to find jobs; and to those still in camps by periodic visits to improve camp conditions and distribution of supplies and comforts; assistance to families of internes who have been left destitute, and distribution of funds sent from this country under United States Treasury license for specific individuals.

Committee representatives have found jobs for about 460 men in local French industries and in civilian branches of the United States Army, which has asked an additional 563 workers, most of them skilled mechanics.

The Friends organization announced that "Powell House," a six-story, 19-room building at 130 East 70th Street, Manhattan, was now being rented as a social, educational and cultural center for refugees. At present it is almost bare, but the Committee voiced the hope that through contributions of interested persons it will be furnished to provide meeting rooms, a library, music room, parlors, and facilities for serving refreshments.

The primary purpose of the house is to bring refugees and Americans of like interests together and provide a place for refugees to entertain their new American friends.

Whisky 'Drought' Due to Stay Until August at Least

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—No steps to relieve the liquor "drought" can be expected before August at the earliest, War Production Board officials said today, despite pressure from liquor retailing groups for resumption of some whisky production.

By August it may be possible to determine whether the country's stockpile of industrial alcohol is adequate to permit distillers—who now produce nothing else—to devote part of their output to beverage alcohol, WPB said. By that time, also corn crop prospects will be fairly definite.

Supplies of corn do not now appear adequate, one official said, to permit any substantial diversion of that grain into hard liquor distillation.

Wheat is plentiful, on the other hand, and if limited beverage alcohol production is allowed, this grain is more likely to be used. It would be distilled into "neutral grain spirits" for use in making blended whiskies.

The distillers themselves, who previously were active in seeking a "vacation" period—which they preferred to call a "tax producing period"—in which whisky could be made, have dropped into the background of the present agitation.

Their place has been taken by retailers' organizations, who say a shortage has led to widespread price violations and black market conditions, and, to some extent, by spokesmen for the "monopoly" states which operate their own liquor stores.

Extra Points Allowed For 'Seeing-Eye' Dogs

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration ruled May 18 that "Seeing Eye" guide dogs for blind persons may eat rationed meat when horse meat is not available.

The regulation, effective Monday, permits local rationing boards to give a bona fide applicant up to 12 extra ration points weekly for his or her dog.

Rationed meats suitable for dog food range from one to three points a pound, OPA said. These include tripe, 2 points; beef hearts, 4 points; lamb hearts, 3 points; neckbones, 4 and 5 points, and edible bones, 1 point.

Guide dogs, usually weighing 40 to 60 pounds, have hearty appetites. There are approximately 1,000 "Seeing-Eye" dogs in this country.

Rivers in Midwest Patrolled by Army And Civilian Units

By the Associated Press

An army of soldiers, engineers, and civilian defense volunteers stood guard today along a 100-mile front of the Mississippi River, choked by flood waters from scores of tributaries, ready to meet imminent dangers.

From Alton, Ill., southward to Cape Girardeau, Mo., some 4,250 troops patroled the river front, an area regarded by Army engineers at St. Louis as the immediate concentration point in the six-state Midwestern flood zone.

There were other points of danger in the immediate area, however, with the Illinois River on the rise along a 200-mile front and the Missouri River roaring out of its normal channel as it neared its junction with the Mississippi near Alton.

While flood conditions harassed thousands of families in other parts of the flood area—in Indiana, Arkansas, Kansas and Oklahoma—the immediate concern was in the southern sections of Illinois and Missouri. The homeless total in the entire area was well above the 100,000 mark and the damage to crops and property by the floods reached staggering figures, losses running into the millions of dollars. The number of fatalities was 14—In Indiana, 8; in Missouri, 3; in Oklahoma, 2, and in Illinois, 1. Thousands of soldiers were in the flood zone and were aided by 25,000 civilian defense volunteers.

Prices and Your Purse: Fill Out Blanks Promptly

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 22

Filling out ration applications will be a major household occupation in the weeks to come, but they will keep you from having to stand in line.

Already distributed are 40,000,000 applications for War Ration Book 3 containing a new supply of stamps to take the place of those now being used up. These are due back after June 1.

Each user of heating oil in the 33 rationed states will shortly receive a renewal application for their next season's ration.

Motorists whose "A" ration books expire July 21 will pick up an application at a service station beginning about June 21, and mail it to their rationing board. Eastern motorists whose books expire at a later date will also renew them by mail.

Fill out all applications promptly, OPA urges.

Ration Dates Ahead

May 22—"A-6" gasoline coupon becomes valid outside the Eastern shortage area.

May 24—Stamps 15 and 16 become valid for five pounds of sugar each for use in home canning.

May 30—Last day for coffee stamp 23 in Ration Book I.

May 31—Last day for sugar stamp 12 in Ration Book I.

June 15—Last day for shoe stamp 17 in Ration Book I.

Red stamps:

E, F, G, H remain valid through May.

J becomes valid May 23 and lasts through June.

K becomes valid May 30 and lasts through June.

Blue stamps:

G, H, J remain valid through June 7.

K, L, M become valid May 24 and run through July 7.

New Potatoes Coming

The potato shortage ought to be over by mid-June, says the War Food Administration. New potatoes are now being shipped from North Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and California. Other Southern regions begin harvesting about June 1.

Don't Hold Blue Stamps

Don't hold your blue ration stamps too long.

They will buy no more and no less in the last days of this month than they do today, OPA has promised.

Mid-month changes in point values are made only when unpredictable developments arise; they haven't come this month.

If housewives spread their coupons evenly over the month, grocers can give better service.

'Black Market' Warning

Refuse to give up unused ration stamps to anyone, says OPA. They may find their way into the "black market."

Reports have been received that storekeepers have been soliciting expired stamps from customers. The reason: they continue to be valid for purchases and sales in trade channels for some time after they expire in the housewife's hands. Foods bought with these stamps can be sold without points—in the "black market."

Clothing Bans

WPB is doing everything it can to avoid clothes rationing. More bans can be expected on non-essential garments before rationing actually comes.

Insulate Now

Now is the time to insulate your house for next winter.

"Arranging for insulation—like ordering fuel," says WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson—"is something that must be done well in advance of the heating season because of wartime shortages of transportation, materials and labor. Insulation can save one third or more of fuel consumption, he estimates.

Travel Query

If you're traveling this week, you can expect to be asked some questions about why and where you're going. Census Bureau representatives, stationed at rail and bus terminals in 101 cities, will ask passengers how and why their travel habits have changed as a result of the war. Passengers will not be asked to give their names.

Vacation Gas

Vacation gasoline will be slim. Outside the Eastern shortage area, a motorist can save up 360 miles worth of gas, by saving all his "A" allotment for two months and combining it with his next allotment. In the East there won't even be that as long as the ban on pleasure driving lasts.

Sugar Canning Rules

Note change in sugar canning rules: instead of going to local ration boards to obtain coupons, housewives who require not more than 10 pounds will be able to use coupons 15 and 16 in ration book 1 for five pounds each. For more than 10 pounds apply to your rationing board for special sugar allowance certificates.

Carrots and Beans Plentiful

Point values for canned goods will be reduced, but not immediately, as the result of the War Food Administration's reduction in the amount of canned fruits and vegetables the Government will buy this year.

Civilians will get more corn, peas, spinach, tomatoes, snap beans, fruit cocktail, sweet cherries, peaches, pineapple, and pineapple juice.

In the fresh vegetable line, carrots and snap beans are most plentiful now, due to Government aid in moving them from producing to consuming areas. Peas and tomatoes will soon be coming to market in greater quantities.

Greeting Cards

In wartime people buy more greeting cards, but WPB says less paper must be used. The result: less variety and lighter weight paper.

House Amendment Puts Ban on Food Subsidies

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—A red flag warning against the Administration's food subsidy program was hoisted in the House today as it turned over to the Senate a $6,273,629,000 Lend-Lease appropriations measure to finance this nation's share in the Allied mutual-aid program.

By roll call vote of 214 to 96 the House wrote into the Lend-Lease bill an amendment to prevent use of any of the funds as subsidies in purchasing food to ship to other United Nations.

Just what effect the amendment might have on the Lend-Lease program remained uncertain, but the House left no doubt that any subsidy program sent up to Capitol Hill in the future will likely run into rough treatment.

The action came as the House Banking Currency Committee considered War Food Administrator Chester Davis' request that the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation be boosted by another $1,000,000,000.

There already have been strong Committee indications that an amendment will be hung onto that bill preventing use of the money for subsidies—a move aimed at the Administration's recently announced plan to roll back some food costs 10 per cent by subsidy payments to processors.

The Lend-Lease measure itself, boosting the total mutual-aid outlay to approximately $24,500,000,000, swept through the House late yesterday by an overwhelming roll call vote of 309 to four.

The action came after four hours of discussion interspersed by demands, prayers and pleas of dozens of members that increased aid be sent to China and responding assertions the Lend-Lease Administration was concentrating in that direction.

Parks-Gardens Planned For Crowded Cairo Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Old Cairo, Egypt, will be cleared of crowded residential areas to be replaced by parks and gardens, under plans now being considered by the Ministry of Health in which homes for workers will be constructed in the suburbs and a 10-year program provides for the construction of settlements with modern drainage, water, and electric systems, hospitals, and nurseries, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

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Shoes—Street Floor

End of Session May 29 Sought by Legislators

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Legislative leaders—at least those adhering to the plans of Representative Rudolph F. King (R.) of Millis, Speaker of the House—are convinced that the Massachusetts Legislature can prorogue its 1943 session by next week end.

Despite counter claims of other legislators that prorogation by June 4 or June 11 is more likely of attainment, these leaders are prepared to hold sessions day and night next week, if necessary, to reach adjournment by May 29.

Representative King is the real driving force behind this early windup effort. If he is successful, the 1943 session will be the shortest since biennial sessions went into effect in 1939. Two years ago, because of the Coakley impeachment trial, the session did not end until Nov. 1, while the 1941 Legislature completed its business on Aug. 12.

Pushed Committee

To clear the decks for this year's drive, Speaker King, it is reported, practically whipped the House Committee on Ways and Means into reporting the appropriations bill yesterday so that work on this major obstacle to prorogation could be started.

Debate on the measure opens in the House on Monday. Speedy action is anticipated. With the appropriations bill out of the way, the Legislature will be ready to tackle other major legislation blocking the prorogation path.

To complete the year's activity by next week end, the Legislature must dispose of more than 300 measures, many of which have not yet been subject to Ways and Means Committee hearings.

Besides the budget, the major issues to be decided include legislation to liberalize slightly the old age assistance law and methods of conducting and financing studies of postwar problems. The latter include studies of ways of avoiding postwar recession and of major highway construction after the war, and of the methods of assessing the value of real estate throughout the State.

Excess Profits

In addition, a decision must be reached on legislation regarding State taxation on excess profits.

A Beacon Hill tax expert explained that under the previously prevailing system the Federal Government has taken, for instance, $90,000 for excess profits taxes out of a $100,000 profit total. The State has set its tax on only $10,000 of that amount.

However, under revision of the Federal system, it is now possible for Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, to establish the State tax on the full $100,000. Business interests have asked the Legislature to pass a law requiring that the tax be based upon the $1,000 only. What the outcome of this struggle may be is problematical.

Other major issues still undecided are revision of safety laws to prevent recurrence of the Cocoanut Grove fire disaster, floating of a State bond issue to finance improvement and expansion of the Commonwealth Airport, and altering of the setup in the State Department of Public Safety to tighten up the protection system.

Gives Concern

Persons eager to maintain and increase war production to insure final United Nations victory are today concerned over the reported attitude of a sizable group of Massachusetts legislators that the war will be over this year.

This attitude, made evident by the remarks of many Representatives and Senators, is quite prevalent. It has altered some legislators' feeling regarding the need for continued State economy efforts.

Aside from that effect, however, some observers are disturbed that the legislative feeling may be that of a major portion of the people. They feel that such optimism would be reflected in a slackening of war production.

Edgar M. Mills

News of Civilian Defense From the New England Area

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

Air raid wardens are charged with taking initial safety precautions on the first reports of unexploded bombs according to a memorandum issued to New England state defense councils, United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area, said today.

Pointing out that persons discovering or suspecting the presence of unexploded bombs should immediately notify the nearest warden, regular or auxiliary policeman, the New England Civilian Defense head stated.

"The warden or policeman should make a report immediately to the control center to which he regularly reports or from which he is regularly dispatched. The control center will dispatch a trained bomb reconnaissance agent to the scene to verify the report and, if correct, to initiate action which will result in the removal or other disposition of the unexploded bomb.

"In the interval, ordinarily short, between the report of the suspected unexploded bomb and the arrival of the bomb reconnaissance agent, it may frequently be necessary to take safety precautions in order that explosion of the bomb will not claim lives of civilians unnecessarily. The air raid warden has first responsibility for taking safety precautions. If he has difficulty in enforcing them, he should apply for help to the nearest regular or auxiliary policeman, and the policeman should in turn give the help requested by the air raid warden.

"The nature of safety precautions to be taken will vary according to circumstances. The air raid warden must use good judgment in each individual case. On the one hand, he should not expose citizens to danger unnecessarily by leaving them in places where they might be injured if the bomb explodes; on the other, he should not disrupt the war effort needlessly nor expose people to danger by keeping them out of doors and away from work during the raid."

Maine Raid Tests

The State of Maine from now on will have only unannounced blackouts. The public has given evidence that it is sufficiently familiar with air drills to conduct itself with understanding in the event of a real raid, according to Col. F. H. Farnum, Maine Civilian Defense Director.

Lessons of Flood

The experience gained during the 1936 flood and the 1938 hurricane has enabled the public utilities of Hartford to be well prepared for prospective enemy bombing. Both catastrophes taught invaluable lessons in coping with widespread emergency conditions. A committee comprising representatives of various public utility companies in Connecticut has held a series of conferences and, as a result, is confident that it can take care of any emergency that may arise. Men and materials have been surveyed to the end that jobs may be interchanged under emergency conditions. Actual tests have been held in which crews were shot out to make use of equipment. As a matter of fact, emergency repairs are an old story with public utilities. Repairing the effects of bombing would be only a routine affair.

Vermont Collection

In the current campaign to salvage tin cans, Vermont has accumulated 28,000 pounds of flattened containers, ranging from holders of baby foods to gallon-sized receptacles, and they are now all on their way to Uncle Sam's supply of the valuable metal required for war uses.

Stores Organize

Every office building and department store in Hartford has its own complete air raid organization. Key employees are on the job immediately when the siren sounds. In the stores, cash registers are locked and valuable records stored, and guards are on hand to direct people to designated shelters. It has been demonstrated that in less than 10 minutes all precautions have been taken.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"Stage Door," starring Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—"Kicked Upstairs," by Clyde North. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Vicki Cummings and Joseph Downing. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Play's the Thing," by Ferenc Molnar. Starring Lionel Atwill. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—"The Land Is Bright," by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber. Presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston. 8:15.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Tonight

Wedding March from "The Golden Cockerel" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Hora Burlesca ..... Steiner
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Ballet Music from "Aida" ..... Verdi
"Ave Maria" ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Song Fest Medley
"Pack Up Your Troubles"—"Smiles"—"Till We Meet Again"—"In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree"—"My Wild Irish Rose"—"Take Me Out to the Ball Game"—"Sweet Adeline"—"Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet"—"There Is a Tavern in the Town"—"Maine Stein Song"—"Let Me Call You Sweetheart" "Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa

Sunday at 8:15

"Sambre et Meuse" ..... Turlot-Planquette
Suite, "Adventures in a Perambulator" ..... Carpenter
Hora Staccato ..... Dinicu-Heifetz
"España," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor, Op. 18 ..... Rachmaninoff
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Waltz of the Flowers, from the Ballet, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Knightsbridge" (March) from London Suite ..... Eric Coates
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Music

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Louis Speyer, Oboe and English Horn, Leo Litwin, pianist. 2.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Night Plane from Chungking," Ellen Drew, Robert Preston. 1:25, 4:45, 8.

Exeter—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 1:45, 5, 8:10. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:20. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Silk, Blood and Sun," Jorge Negret. 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:30, 9:35. "The Boxer," Cantinflas. 2:25, 4:30, 6:45, 9:20.

Kenmore—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "March of Time." 1, 4:25, 7:45.

Keith Memorial—"This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 10:05. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Metropolitan—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:55, 8:40.

Majestic—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," 10 a. m., 1:23, 5:25, 9:28. "You Can't Take It With You." 11:42 a. m., 3:05, 7:05.

Modern—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Orpheum—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:20 a. m., 2:18, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—Edge of Darkness." Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy." Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Follow the Band," Frances Langford, Alvino Rey and the King Sisters. 9:40, 11:45 a. m., 1:50, 3:55, 6:05, 8:10, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:50 a. m., 12:55, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Scollay—"The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 9:40. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8.

South Station Theater—"The Road to Tokyo," "Army Show," "Screen Snapshots No. 7," "Aqua Aces," "Army Doctor," "Gem Jams," latest newsreels and shorts.

State—"Ine more the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 12, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 1:50, 5:15, 8:30.

Telephone—"The Aleutian Road to Tokyo," "Swimming Stars," "Disney Satire," "Doctors at War," "Hobbies," "Supermouse Cartoon," "Fort Belvoir," "Monterrey, Mexico," newsreels and shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Del Rio. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:55.

Tremont—"Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:25. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia De Havilland. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55.

Uptown—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 12:45, 4:20, 8. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 2:20, 6, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 9:45. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:06.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Fall In," William Tracy. Continuous 1:45-11.

Allston: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "We Are the Marines."

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Journey to Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Lealie Brooks.

Coolidge Corner: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.

Cleveland Circle: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "A Night to Remember," Brian Aherne, Loretta Young. Continuous 1:45-11.

BRIGHTON — Regent: "Happy Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin. "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Cinderella Swings It." Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig. 2, 8.

University: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 1:30, 4:10, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Beau Geste," Brian Donlevy, "Cat and the Canary," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard.

Codman Square: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

Franklin: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. 3:30, 6:15, 9:15. "Hi Buddy." Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard. 2:05, 5, 8.

Park: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Sunday Punch."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 2:15, 6:05, 8:45.

LYNN — Drive-In Theater: "The Pied Piper," Monte Woolley, Anne Baxter. "A Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy.

MALDEN—Granada: "Saludos Amigos." 1:45, 4:54, 8:08. "Air Force," John Garfield. 3:36, 6:48, 8:56.

Mystic: "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. Continuous from 1 p. m.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Ilona Massey, "Hi, Buddy," Harriet Hilliard.

Fellsway: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Anna Lee. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett.

NATICK—Colonial: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Susan Peters. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Queen of Broadway," Buster Crabbe. "Silent Witness," Frank Albertson. 2, 8.

Strand: "Keeper of the Flame," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, E. Stevens.

Strand: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.

Capital: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Fall In," William Tracy.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Youth on Parade," Tom Brown, Martha O'Driscoll. 3:08, 7:53. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 3:34, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Night for Crime," Glenda Farrell, Lyle Talbot. "Dead Men Walk," Mary Carlisle. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Beth Hughes.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. Today, Continuous from 8 on Sunday.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Casablanca," Ingrid Bergman, Humphrey Bogart. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh. Selected Shorts.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller, Frances Gifford. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 3:30, 7:30.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510ke-199m
12:00 Theater of Today!	Newscast	News: Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News.
12:15 Gail Patrick	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45		Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	People's Lobby: "Food Shortages, High Prices"	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	National Maritime Day: speakers; music	All Out for Victory	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Italian Melodies
1:30 News Service	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45 Treasury Parade			Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; Serenade	'N. E. Sector on the Air': All-Soldier Program; Band; Guests; Speakers	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - Chicago baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Buffalo Serenade		Roy Shield and Company		Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 Spirit of '43		Roy Shield and Company		Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Spirit of '43		Roy Shield and Company		News Service
3:00 Dr. Eduard Benes	Little Show	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves - Chicago baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15 Dr. Eduard Benes	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band		Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 P. O. B. Detroit	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News; Winchester Salute		Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 P. O. B. Detroit	Treasury Star Parade	Saturday Serenade		Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Report from London	Saturday Concert: Josef Stopak's Orchestra; Hertha Glaz, contralto	Matinee in Rhythm	Willie Farmer's Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15 Sports Program		Sports program	Sports Program	Freddy Martin's Orch.
4:30 United We Stand		Minstrel Melodies	Stradilla Parade: music; drama; soloist; guests	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45 We Stand: Music	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies		Larry Clinton's Orch.
5:00 Jos. Schuster, cello; N. Reisenb'rg, piano	Saturday Afternoon Revue: Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Bob Chester's Orchestra.
5:15 Golden Gate Quartet		Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
5:30 Olga Coelho		Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:45	Sol Levin, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News reports
6:00 News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Drama; Hollywood	Newscast	Garden Gossip; speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 Frazier Hunt; news	A. Templeton: Fighting for Home: String Orch.	Tom Ewing, talk	William Keene, talk	Light Classics: music
6:45 Song Shop: B. Elliot		"Adventures of Nero Wolfe": drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 Report to Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Emma Otero, soprano; H. Leopold Spitalny's Or.	Little Symphony Orch.; Soprano-Tenor Soloists.	"March to Victory"
7:15 Report to Nation	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen": drama	Concert Album	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk: "Thanks to the Yanks"	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Dick Powell, songs
7:45	Anthony Bruno Orch.			Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and Crumit quiz	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose": comedy serial	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Boston "Pops" Orch.		Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	Truth or Consequences;	Upton Close, comments	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby: News	Boston "Pops" Orch.	Ralph Edwards, m. c.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Marion Claire;	Classical Album: Schubert
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	John Garris; A. Hoffman;	Trio No. 1
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Abe Lyman's Orchestra,	'Can You Top This?';	Henry Weber's	Classical Album: Schubert
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orch.; "Hear, America"	comedy quiz	Orch.; chorus; speakers	Trio No. 1
10:00 Serenade": music.	John Gunther, news	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15 Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Greene's Orch.	News of the Air	Song Spinners; quartet.	Todd Grant, news
10:30 O'Brien; D. Dickson	Stars in Revue	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	John Stanley, comments	Religious program
10:45 News; World War II	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Across the Footlights	Religious program
11:00 News; Major Eliot	Valaida Snow's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:15 Oiza Coelho; Trio	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Musical Roundup	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Cedric Foster, news	Day's End: music
11:45	Sportscast: News	Music You Want	Janis, songs	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510ke-199m
8:00 News: Organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15 Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News of the World	Radio Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45 Circle	Music for Sunday	songs; music; talks	News Service	
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:15 E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30 organ recital	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45 Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'		Gems of Melody
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Studio program	Tremont Temple Church
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	News commentator	
11:00 News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Religious Services from	Services: speaker
11:15 Church"; speaker.	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Fenway Park, Boston	Tremont Temple Church
11:30 Invitation to Learning: guest speakers	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Religious Services from	Services: speaker
11:45	Services: speaker	Olivio Santoro, songs	Fenway Park, Boston	Tremont Temple services
12:00 News Service	Weekly War Journal	News: "Music at Noon"	Reviewing Stand: 'Unity for the United Nations'	News report
12:15 P. Saltman, pianist	Weekly War Journal	Three Quarter Time		Mary Small, songs
12:30 Salt Lake City	WHDH Music Hall	News Service	Radio Chapel: Henry Edison Williams: 'Harmony'	Italian Melodies
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	WHDH Music Hall	Eve Witness News dr.		Italian Melodies
1:00 Beacon St. Window.	WHDH Music Hall	'That They Might Live':	News Service	The Balbo Playhouse
1:15 Elmer Davis, OWI.	WHDH Music Hall	Red Cross dramatization	Irving Caesar, songs	Concert Melodies
1:30 Fashion of Song	Cavalcade of Song	20th Anniversary Nat'l	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Col. Stoopn'gle: quiz	Cavalcade of Song	Radio Pulpit: drama	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 "Those We Love":	Cavalcade of Song	Un. of Chicago Round-table:	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15 dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	"The Strategy of Food"	Religious program	Pref'gional Women's Club
2:30 World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas:	Religious program	Christian Science Program: talk; music
2:45 World News; Music	Concert in Miniature	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	Moylan Sisters, songs	Florence Hall: Rationing	"This Is Fort Dix": Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Symphony, Dr.	Afternoon Strings	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Walter Brana, conductor	Boston University Vespers; speakers; chorus	'The Army Hour': choir; speakers; band; drama	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45			Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Irish Music
4:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	Terry O'Toole, songs	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15 Symphony	Terry O'Toole, songs	centers through't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	B. U. Baccalaureate Ser-	Young People's Church	Sigm'nd Romberg's Music
4:45 Allan Jones, tenor	Matinee of Yesterday	mon: Pres. D. L. Marsh	of the Air: speakers	Sigm'nd Romberg's Music
5:00 Family Hour: Gladys	John Gunther, John Van-	NBC Summer Symphony,	"Answering You": Trans-	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15 Swarthout; Deems	dercook, news analysts.	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	Atlantic Forum	Operetta
5:30 Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Summer Symphony,	The Adventures of Bull-	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:45 Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	dog Drummond: drama	Operetta
6:00 Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Sports news
6:15 "Dear John": sk.	light Services	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Moment Musicale
6:30 Sergt. Gene Autry:	"Here's to Romance":	'The Great Gildersleeve':	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45 drama; music	Orchestra; tenor: talk	comedy drama	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00 People's Platform	News commentator	Jack Benny & Company;	Religious program	Musical program
7:15 People's Platform	Sportscast: Newscast	Bob Crosby, guest	Religious program	Musical program
7:30 "We, the People":	Quiz Kids": Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon: Jerry Wald's	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 W. Kerr, C. Carman	m. c.	Orchestra	Service	Services
8:00 Trans-Atlantic Call:	Roy Porter, news	Edgar Bergen: Charlie	American Forum of Air:	Central Baptist Church
8:15 State of Maine.	Treasury Star Parade	McCarthy; Chas. Boyer	"Anti-Strike Bill"	Services
8:30 "Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum: mystery	"One Man's Family"	American Forum of Air	Tchaikovsky: Symphony
8:45 drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	No. 5
9:00 Radio Reader's Digest: drama; music	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15 Fred Allen & Co.;	Chamber Music Society.	Round": musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30 George Jessel, g'st	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Familiar music	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Dorothy Thompson		Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Services
10:15 It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orch.; chorus; soloists	Song Spinners: quartet.	Oscar Straus: Music
10:30 "The Man Behind	"Good Will Hour": John	"What's My Name": quiz	John Stanley, comments	Victory Night Watch
10:45 the Gun": drama	J. Anthony, director	show with A. Francis	Across the Footlights	Bob Chester's Music
11:00 News; Larry Lesuer	News: Sports	News Service	News Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:15 Oiza Coelho; Trio	Greek War Relief Pro-	Cesar Searchinger: news	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	gram: drama; speakers	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	"Stars and Stripes in	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	Britain": recorded	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510ke-199m
11:00 "What the Date?"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew, Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News: Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	'Uncle Sam': drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup: Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30 "Vic and Sade": sk.	Sunny Days: musicale	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45 "The Goldbergs": sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00 Serial drama	"Home Topics"; Music	"Light of the World":	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; Food	"Lonely Women": sketch	Musical Kitchen	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30 We Love and Learn	Studio orchestra	"Guiding Light": sketch	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45 'Pepper Young': sk.	Studio orchestra	Hymn Recital	Concert Miniatures	News Service
3:00 Club Fiesta	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express

B. and P. W. Meet Soon—D. A. R. Call

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor

With the calling off of the annual convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, those of the State Federations assume added importance. The Massachusetts Federation will hold its convention at the New Ocean House in Swampscott next week end, May 29 and 30, with the Reading Club as hostess.

Mrs. Nettie Simms, National Chairman of International Relations, and Dr. Robert King Hall of Harvard University, will share the guest speaker's spotlight. The former, whose home is in Hastings, Nebraska, is scheduled to address the Federation at its dinner on Saturday night. Her subject will be "Signs of the Times." Speaking at the luncheon on Sunday, Dr. Hall will give "An Intimate Survey of Latin America."

An Advisory Council meeting of the retiring State officers and a preconvention board meeting will be held on Saturday morning, followed by the Presidents' Luncheon. In the afternoon, besides an address by Miss Viola C. Manseau, President, and reports by State officers and committee chairmen, there will be a discussion of membership problems in a war period, led by Margaret T. C. Murphy, State Membership Chairman.

The Federation's war program will be discussed by Dr. K. Frances Scott, Program Co-ordination Chairman, at the same session, and new officers will be elected. These officers will be installed at the close of the evening meeting. Miss Ida Negus is Installation Officer.

A series of meetings on Sunday morning will include those of the new Advisory Council and the Board of Management, and a National Policies Session. Mrs. Simms will preside at a leadership conference immediately preceding the luncheon. Participants will discuss "The National Federation in the War Headlines." Miss Mabel L. MacKay, convention hostess, will preside at the luncheon.

Mrs. Nettie Simms
Chairman of International Relations of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Arnett's Studio

Mrs. Julius Talmadge
Candidate for President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

D. A. R. chapters should make a thorough study of every bill introduced into Congress and of every movement started in behalf of postwar world organization, Mrs. Julius Talmadge of Athens, Ga., candidate for the Presidency General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolutionary, said in an interview here.

Only by making a firsthand study of such proposals and by finding out who is back of them can we determine what stand to take in regard to them, she said. "We must not take someone else's word on so important a subject." Mrs. Talmadge recommended that local chapters consult the National Defense Committee of the D. A. R. in Washington for information.

Mrs. Talmadge came to Boston to attend the May State Board meeting of the Massachusetts D. A. R., which was held at the Copley-Plaza yesterday. Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, is on Mrs. Talmadge's ticket as Librarian General. National elections will be held in 1944.

Having begun her D. A. R. career as a very young woman, Mrs. Talmadge has held practically every office in the Georgia State Chapter and several in the National Society. She reports that the Georgia D. A. R. is continuing its scholarship work along with its Red Cross and other war work. It recently presented a mobile unit to the Red Cross in Atlanta.

Though she manages her own plantation of several hundred acres and is active in a number of patriotic societies besides the D. A. R., Mrs. Talmadge still finds time to serve at Red Cross headquarters in Athens and entertain servicemen who are taking preflight training at the University of Georgia.

In addition to overseeing the cultivation and marketing of her own cotton and pecan crops, she has taken over the management of her son's plantation for the duration. A graduate of the Harvard Medical School, he is serving in the Army Medical Corps.

Following Government orders in regard to planting, brings up many new problems these days, according to Mrs. Talmadge, but so far all is going well despite a decrease in the number of farm hands. She likes to manage her own acres, as she has done ever since the passing of her husband. Her only training for such administration was her close sharing of his business interests.

Panel Discussion

A panel discussion on "Do We Know Our Youth?" will climax the annual conference of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association to be held at the Hotel Vendome on Monday. The meeting opens at 2:30 p. m. with Mrs. Charles C. Pimm, Director of District Four, presiding.

Speakers who will participate in the panel discussion, which follows a 6 o'clock dinner, will be Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of the Roxbury District Court, Judge Jennie Loitman Barron, of the Municipal Court, Boston, Special Agent Norman D. Valentine of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dr. Helen I. McGillicuddy of the Massachusetts Society of Social Hygiene, and the Rev. Arlan Baillie of Mount Vernon Church, Boston. The afternoon session will be devoted to reports by State chairmen.

Hooked-Rug Exhibit

Teachers of hooking will demonstrate their craft at the annual exhibit of hooked rugs sponsored by Mrs. Pearl K. McGown at Worcester Horticultural Hall on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week. This is the exhibit which has been held in the past in Concord, Mass., and last year at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Free to the public, it will include a display of hand-dyed materials. Hours: May 24, 1:30 to 9.30 p. m.; May 25, 10:30 a. m. to 9.30 p. m.; May 26, 10:30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m.

Plans Picnic Monday

Bringing box luncheons, members of the Cambridge Circle of the Florence Crittenton League will gather in the garden of Mrs. Frank Washburn, 65 Francis Avenue, for their final meeting. [In case of rain, the picnic will be held on Tuesday.] The Circle's new officers are: Mrs. H. McKnight Franchot, President; Mrs. Alfred Walter, Vice-President; Mrs. L. Kenneth Blunt, Recording Secretary; Mrs. George Blodgett, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Rodney Sage, Treasurer.

City Club Elects

Among the women's organizations holding elections during the past week was the Women's City Club, which chose Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond to be its new President. Vice-Presidents are Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., of West Newton, Mrs. Henry H. Stickney of Belmont, and Miss Emily G. Webb of Boston. Other officers include Miss Dorothy B. Seccomb, Secretary and Miss Adelaide Meserve, Treasurer.

Women Voters' Election

The Boston League of Women Voters elected Miss Marie J. Carroll, President; Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, Miss Emilie Everett, Miss Margaret Estabrook, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Charles B. Rugg, Secretary; Mrs. John M. Lessell, Treasurer, and Mrs. Howard S. Hayward, Mrs. Harry Elsworth, and Miss Wilhelmina Crosson, Directors.

Other events on the Club Calendar for early next week are:

Sunday

Women Organists' Club—Recital at Eliot Congregational Church, Walnut Avenue and Dale Street, Roxbury, 8:15 p. m. Organ numbers by Alice Shepard and Kate Chapin; Helen Studinska will play violin solos with organ accompaniment.

Tuesday

Charlotte Cushman Club — Rummage sale, Horticultural Hall; doors open at 10 a. m.

Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff—War stamp tea, Cambridge Boat Club, 4 to 6 p. m. Admission: $1 or more in stamps. The Committee in charge this week is British.

Boston Smith College Club—"Party for Parents" at Copley-Plaza Hotel with reception at 5:45 for Herbert Davis, President of Smith, followed by buffet supper in the Sheraton Room.

Business and Professional Women's Club—Junior Unit annual dinner and election of officers, Women's Republican Club, 6 p. m. Mrs. Isabel K. Wisner, member of the Parole Board, will speak on "Delinquency in Wartime."

Newtonville Woman's Club—Prof. Anton de Haas of Harvard will speak on "Winning the War and Peace," at an open meeting at 2:30 p. m.

'Invasion' Due Tomorrow For Most of State

Regular Federal troops are to act as invaders tomorrow in the greater part of Massachusetts with exception of the southeast section, in maneuvers designed to test the "defenses" of State Guardsmen and civilian defense workers.

Beginning at 7 a. m. "enemy" forces—recognizable by olive-drab uniforms and war helmets—are to attack without warning in designated areas but the defenders will have no advance knowledge of where the invaders will strike. Civilians who are not connected with any defense group are requested to co-operate by reporting presence of the "enemy" to the Civilian Defense organization or to defending troops.

There will be two maneuver areas tomorrow. The first is all the territory east and north of a line drawn east of the towns of Pepperell, Groton, Ayer, Littleton, Acton, Boxboro, Harvard, Bolton, Hudson, Sudbury, Wayland, Natick, Sherborn, Holliston, Medway and Bellingham, and north of Medfield, Walpole, Sharon, Stoughton, Avon, Abington, Rockland, Norwell, and Marshfield.

The second area is the remainder of Massachusetts west of this line, including the towns first mentioned.

A practice air-raid is to accompany the games, but is to apply only to civilian defense workers participating in the maneuvers and to serve to start mobilization of the State Guardsmen.

Brig. Gen. William J. Blake is to have charge of the defense in the Boston area; Brig. Gen. Albert C. Gray of Wakefield in the vicinity of Salem, and Brig. Gen. Joseph W. O'Connor of Worcester in the Springfield zone.

Similar games were held in southeastern Massachusetts last Sunday, and were considered by both the Army and the State Guardsmen as successful.

Boys, Peanuts—Elephants

By a Staff Photographer

They Go Together at the Circus

Circus elephants hold a fascination for small boys—and big boys, too. And how they all love peanuts! The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, which will continue showing at the Boston Garden all next week, brought along 50 of the big friendly animals, and time is provided before and after each performance to "pass the peanuts."

Seedlings Must Be Thinned Out As Course to Sturdy Plants

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Thinning out seedlings, when you have raised the little things yourself, takes both determination and courage; but it must be done if you will have strong plants.

It was right to plant more seeds than you wanted plants. For weather, soil, and other conditions may at any time lower the percentage of germination. Also, some of the seedlings that start off well may not survive cutworms, a heavy rain, or some other hazard. Therefore, you have too many, and now that they are up and large enough to handle it is time to thin out your rows.

In general, thinning should be done in more than one stage. That is, if you know that plants should be about 6 inches apart, don't thin them this much at first. Thin them only enough to insure that each little plant has its separate place—about an inch apart. After that, thin out the weaker ones in one or two more sessions before you reach the 6-inch interval.

Bare spaces in any of the rows can be filled in by transplanting some of these seedlings into them except in the case of plants that dislike transplanting. Root vegetables such as carrots, beets, and radishes object to it. Certain other vegetables such as peas, corn, and beans dislike it also, although successful transplanting of these has occasionally been achieved.

Turnips and beets, when young, make good greens, so should be thinned according to need for them. [Or, rather, the need should be adjusted to the thinning-out time.] There is nothing more delicious than tender young beet greens cooked with the tiny beets still on. Carrots also are good when young. They do not need early thinning as do radishes and beets, therefore let them grow along undisturbed for a bit, and when they are about as thick as pencils, thin them out and cook the tender carrots or else have them crisp and raw as a relish or in salad.

Lettuce can be thinned with equal thriftiness by using the little two-inch leaves of the extra plants in the salad bowl. Here again, thinning and eating can be adjusted so that the little plants will not be thrown away. If transplanted to a bare space, cover them until they are established.

A dull, coolish day is ideal for transplanting seedlings, and is better for thinning, also. If the soil is dry, water the rows before you start thinning. It should be moist but not muddy. The seedlings left in the row will then be disturbed as little as possible. You may need to press the soil around their roots a bit with your fingers.

You will probably find it hard on your feelings to thin out these little seedlings you raised yourself. Most people do find it difficult. But it has to be done. You will have spindly weak plants unless you give them the room they need.

And now that your plants are getting big enough to be interesting to bugs, it is a good idea to walk through the garden each day, keenly observing the condition of the plants, looking closely to be sure there is no sabotage going on.

Request Made to Expedite New Ration Book Application

Massachusetts residents were urged today to disregard the "June 1 to 10" mailing dates stipulated on their application blanks for War Ration Book No. 3, and to send the cards back to the Mailing Center just as soon as possible.

The printed dates on the card, said Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State Director of the Office of Price Administration, were originally intended for national use. But he added that Massachusetts was forging ahead with the work of issuing the new books, and that the application forms should be turned in promptly. Boston high school students will begin mailing out the new books on Monday under direction of selected teachers and OPA officials.

More than 50 Boston School Department officials, including Assistant Superintendent Dennis C. Haley and Edward J. Wall, Master of English High School, met with OPA ration officials this morning to work out final details of the big job which is expected to involve the handling of 1,500,000 pieces of mail.

Applications Pouring In

Application blanks are pouring into the Massachusetts Mailing Center at 10 Post Office Square by the sackful. Some of these—chiefly from small towns where women applicants apparently feared that curious neighbors might discover their real ages—were mailed in sealed envelopes. This is contrary to OPA regulations.

The age requirements on the application cards are merely for purposes of facilitating identification, according to OPA officials, who pointed out that, in the case of coffee rationing, the age is essential since only those of 14 years or older are entitled to coffee. Where there are two or more of the same name in a family, the listing of the birth month and year eliminates any confusion which might otherwise exist. It was also pointed out that original applications for No. 1 and 2 books—against which the applications for No. 3 books will be checked—listed ages and description of each member of the family.

Stamps Good for Sugar

Beginning next Monday, May 24, Stamps No. 15 and 16 in Ration Book No. 1 will be good for five pounds of sugar each for home canning. The stamps will be valid until Oct. 31.

Families requiring more than 10 pounds of sugar a person for home canning may apply for additional amounts up to 15 pounds a person at their local rationing boards, the OPA explained. It added that the 10-pounds-a-person allowance now provided by the use of stamps 15 and 16 will provide each person with enough sugar for an estimated 40 quarts of canned fruit.

This extra allotment of sugar for canning purposes does not interfere with the regular sugar allowances, the OPA added, and said that stamp No. 13 in Book No. 1 would become valid on June 1 for five pounds. This stamp will expire on Aug. 15.

Emphasizing that the "pleasure driving" ban is again in force for motorists, the OPA stated that Coupon No. 18 in the No. 1 book will become valid for a new pair of shoes after June 15. Stamp 17, good for a pair of shoes, expires on that date.

New Connecticut Budget Is Divided Into Two Parts

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 22—The Connecticut General Assembly finished its labors and adjourned this week, after authorizing expenditure of $111,000,000 and Governor Raymond E. Baldwin heard himself boomed for the 1944 Republican national ticket.

The legislative appropriations, to cover the expenses of the State for a two-year period, were divided into two parts, one of $107,000,000 for ordinary operating expenses of the State departments and one of $4,000,000 for extraordinary war outlay.

The setting up of a special war budget was a device proposed by the Governor and by Frank L. Barlow of Stonington, House Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in an attempt to avoid a permanent expansion of State services and costs under the guise of a war emergency.

The new agencies and new services financed by the special war budget, they now hope, will be dropped when the war is over. It will be easier, they reason, to eliminate these items if they are not a part of the regular operating budget.

Cost of running the War Council, nearly $2,000,000, is the largest of these emergency expenditures, but there are special funds for training factory workers, rehabilitating discharged and wounded servicemen, funds for child care centers, allowances for the State Guard and bonuses for State employees who enter the armed forces. Each employee who takes leave of absence for active duty receives a gift of $100. The budget makers allowed $65,000 a year to pay these amounts.

Highway Plans

Less money than usual will be spent on highways in the next two years, and with revenues from gasoline taxes sharply down there will be less money available for road building. There is an item of $600,000, however, for the cost of highway planning. Plans will be made now and the highways built when the war is over.

Dimout Violators

Two per cent of Connecticut residents are violators of dimout regulations, said L. P. Corbin Kohn, assistant to the administrator of the State War Council. Blacking that has peeled off automobile headlights is exposing automobile owners to danger of arrest, he warned.

How You Can Help the FUEL SITUATION

Gas

FOR COOKING AND WATER-HEATING Now

Saves Storable Fuels for Heating Next Winter

DON'T USE up storable fuels for cooking and hot water this spring and summer. The wise thing is to USE GAS for these important daily jobs. It's quick as a wink, clean as a whistle, thrifty to use, and *in warmer months* the supply is more than sufficient. Gas also helps you save time and labor — so essential in wartime.

Save your storable fuels for the cold weather when you'll need them for heating purposes.

Enough GAS? Yes, more than enough *now*. In winter when some of our gas is made from oil we may (as we did last winter) ask you to reduce the use of gas in your home. But in spring, summer, and fall, when our gas is made entirely from coal, the supply of gas is greater than customers' normal needs.

That's why, if you have any kind of gas cooking or water heating equipment in your home, you can use gas without worries about fuel now.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY
100 Arlington Street, Boston

A WORD ON FUEL CONSERVATION

CONSERVATION of fuels in wartime is important and patriotic.

As indicated, gas may be one of the scarce fuels in cold weather and the supply must be safeguarded for the sake of the general public and for vital war industries. But in the warmer months, our gas load decreases. More gas again is available for general use.

By using gas more fully during these warmer months, a reserve of storable fuels may be accumulated for use next winter and present transportation problems may be considerably eased.

Remember, however, that gas is still a vital war material. Use what is needed, but use it wisely.

Your co-operation as a customer in helping us conserve gas last winter, at our request, is highly appreciated and we give you our grateful thanks. Your co-operation may be needed again, but this summer let gas help you save storable fuels for colder weather.

IMPORTANT. *For information on how to turn on a gas water heater or range you have not been using lately, telephone Service Headquarters .... Arnold 6000.*

BUY UNITED STATES WAR STAMPS AND BONDS FOR VICTORY

BOSTON GAS

Axis Loses 285 Planes in Three Days

Continued from Page 1

and fires were started," the communiqué said.

In the raids on the Sardinian airfields, "large fires and extensive damage to airdrome buildings and to aircraft on the ground resulted," it added.

Continent:

British Bomb Berlin Third Night in Row

The British Air Ministry said Britain's new and speedy Mosquito bombers returned again to Berlin on the night of May 21 to blast targets in the Reich Capital for the third successive night.

Other British planes laid mines in enemy waters while Mosquito intruders attacked railway targets in France and Whirlwinds sank two ships out of a five-ship convoy off the French coast.

The after-dark attacks followed the previous day's raids by American Flying Fortresses on Wilhelmshaven and Emden and carried the aerial offensive into its ninth night.

The British reported five bombers and one fighter missing from the night's operations.

The German High Command's communiqué, as broadcast from Berlin, said "major damage was done to property in Wilhelmshaven and Emden" by the American bombing on May 21, but claimed 17 of the four-engined bombers were brought down by German fighters and naval antiaircraft.

It was announced officially that Whirlwind fighter bombers sank the two enemy ships and damaged a third, a medium-sized motor vessel, in a convoy of five ships surprised off Cherbourg.

An air alarm aroused London shortly after midnight May 22 as the enemy struck weakly at the Capital for the sixth successive night. It was apparently a lone raider and nothing happened in the metropolitan area.

Nazi fighter bombers flitted across the southeast coast on two occasions during the night. It was announced one raider was brought down and that bombs caused some damage and casualties.

The United States Eighth Air Force said the assaults on Emden and Wilhelmshaven, Germany's North Sea naval bases, "were pressed home and a large weight of bombs" dropped "despite very strong enemy fighter opposition and intense flak."

Returning fliers estimated that between 100 and 150 Nazi fighters swarmed around the Fortress formations over Wilhelmshaven, making the attack "the toughest yet—next to Bremen," raided April 17 at a cost of 16 bombers.

Beyond preparations for a renewed home-based offensive, unofficial observers in London could find no logical reason why the RAF should have kept its fleet of four-engine bombers grounded through more than a week of perfect raiding weather. RAF Britain-based air giants have not been out in force since the night of May 13.

Middle East Losses Of Australia 18,700

Recorded by CBS

Australian casualties in the Middle East now total 18,700 men, the Australian Army Minister, Francis M. Forde, announced, according to a British broadcast.

The casualties, said Mr. Forde, were split up as follows: "Over 3,000 killed, over 8,000 wounded, and the rest missing or prisoners of war."

Battle of Attu:

U. S. Mopping Up, Knox Reports

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said in Washington that the battle for Attu Island is "a successful operation" and is now in the "mopping-up" stage.

Asked at a press conference whether he could say that to all intents and purposes the campaign to smash the Japanese garrison on the westernmost of the Aleutian Islands is now over, Mr. Knox replied:

"It's successful operation — no question about that. It is a mopping-up operation now. The situation is a good deal like the Tunisian operation when the enemy was driven back on Cap Bon."

Japanese troops on Attu are encircled on a little peninsula on the northeastern end of the island, Mr. Knox noted, and "it is only a question of time until they will either be liquidated or surrender."

The Secretary was asked about Axis reports that the Japanese were evacuating their troops from Attu and he said, "I don't think they are; we control the sea approaches."

South Pacific:

Japan Resisting U. S. Air Attacks

From Allied Headquarters in Australia comes word that the Japanese are showing more and more inclination to challenge the daily forays of Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's bombers and fighters. They used 47 planes on May 21 in raid and combat, bringing to 300 the number they have employed in a week's period. Their losses on May 21 of 22 destroyed or damaged raised their total for the week to approximately 70.

The communiqué also listed one Allied bomber as shot down and three missing.

The Japanese, rather than risk more ships to General Kenney's accurate bombers in directly supplying northeast New Guinea holdings nearest Allied lines, prefer to move barges down the coast from supply centers more removed from Allied airdromes. On May 21, Mitchell bombers spotted more than a dozen of these barges, carrying men, ammunition and supplies, above the enemy's hard-pressed Salamaua. Out of 10 observed near Alexishafen, five were sunk and the others had to be beached. Still other barges were swooped upon near Finschhafen, three being destroyed.

The biggest air action of the day took place over Salamaua, Huon Gulf base of the enemy upon which Allied troops are infiltrating from the scene of their Papuan Peninsula triumph 150 miles down the coast. P-38s disregarded the fact they were out-numbered to pile into 30 Zeros, shooting down six and probably destroying or damaging seven others, without loss to themselves.

The latest in the almost daily series of Allied attacks on the enemy airdrome of Gasmata, on New Britain only a short flight from New Guinea, led to another big action. A small force of raiding Liberators was attacked by 15 Zeros. Four enemy planes were shot down. One allied medium bomber in a group which preceded the Liberators in the Gasmata raid failed to get home.

But the big Allied air attention was focused on Rabaul, on the north end of New Britain. Raiding for the fourth time within a week, Flying Fortresses started fires and explosions on two of Rabaul's airdromes in the fact of intense anti-aircraft fire. Two of the "Forts" didn't come back.

Indication that the persistent Japanese must be getting through some of their supplies was given in reports that their patrols at Mubo, 12 miles below Salamaua, once more are active against Australian and American jungle fighters.

Russia:

Soviet Hammers At Novorossisk

Russian heavy artillery continued the assault on Novorossisk's inner defenses on the night of May 21, smashing two enemy tanks, eight machine-gun points, and several dugouts, and blew up an ammunition dump, a Soviet communiqué said.

There was no indication in the communiqué that the Germans have renewed their sharp counterattack attemps to break the Russian siege of the strategic Black Sea base.

Soviet scouts attacked German sappers who were laying mines south of Balakleya, killing all who attempted to resist and taking prisoners, the communiqué said.

Occasional artillery and mortar fire was exchanged west of Rostov, where 10 enemy dugouts and several mortar batteries were reported to have been destroyed.

In a sharp engagement on the Leningrad front, Russian detachments were said to have killed more than a company of Germans, and destroyed pill boxes, dugouts and supplies.

China:

Japanese Halted North of Tengyueh

More than 700 Japanese troops have been killed in an abortive attack northward from Tengyueh, the Japanese advance base west of the Salween River, the Chinese Central News Agency reported from Chungking.

The agency said the newly attempted Japanese thrust was blunted by the Chinese, who were still engaging the enemy.

The new attack followed renewed assaults by Japanese forces in their attempt to penetrate China's rice bowl, west of Lake Tungting. Chungking dispatches said Japanese forces were striking southward from below Ichang. Chinese bombers retaliated by bombing Ichang, on the Yangtze River, and said they started large fires in supply depots and military installations.

A Japanese communiqué broadcast from Tokyo and recorded by the Associated Press claimed that Japanese forces had brought all the fertile lowlands of lower Hunan Province under their control and were pursuing the fleeing Chinese into the mountains. It claimed Japanese drives had extended deeper into both North and Central China and said Japanese airmen were carrying out heavy raids on Chinese bases. (The Japanese declared that 4,595 Chinese had been killed and 1,945 taken prisoners from May 12 to 18 in Central China at a loss of 70 Japanese killed in action.

In Burma:

British Bombers Blast Mandalay

Long-range RAF Wellington bombers attacked enemy railway marshalling yards at Mandalay, the British announced from New Delhi. During daylight on May 21 other RAF formations twice raided Japanese installations in and around the Burma town of Indaw.

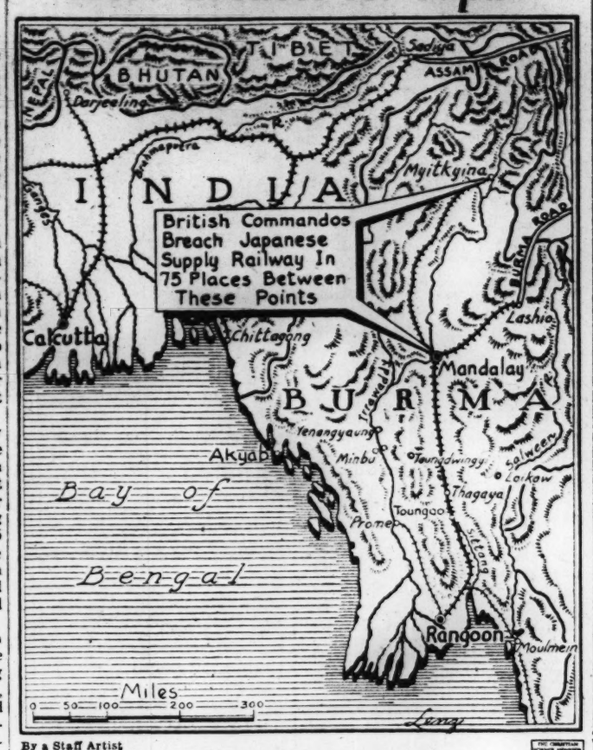
Fast-flying fighters dipped down over the Indaw airfield for a low-level attack and a few hours later Blenheims bombed the Indaw railway station and other objectives in the vicinity, setting a number of fires.

The Hurricanes destroyed one enemy plane and damaged others.

Other British aircraft during the afternoon bombed the bridge to Akyab Island along the Burmese coast and fighters strafed Japanese troops in the Buthedaung area. Japanese positions on the upper Chindwin also were machine-gunned.

The British reported the loss of twoplanes in the operations.

More Trouble for Japan



By a Staff Artist

Commandos Strike in Burma

Daring harassing tactics by British Commandos are part of Allied efforts in the Far East to keep the Japanese off balance in Burma until the monsoons lift and a major offensive can be begun against them. The above map gives a vivid illustration of the most recent accomplishments of these guerrilla warriors.

Antonescu Challenges Power Of Rumania's King Michael

Continued from Page 1

the Marshal, who is attempting to form a rival court to that of Queen Helen.

In fact, Madame Antonescu already is head of a rival relief association for the Rumanian Army called Patronajul, and the fact that the Rumanian press is continually publicizing her as patroness of Rumanian art and society doesn't endear her to the Queen, who is head of the Rumanian Red Cross and is regarded by the Rumanian people as the leading woman in the land.

Queen's Influence Grows

Indeed, latest reports from Bucharest indicate that the Rumanian nation is indignant at the manner in which Marshal Antonescu is treating the Royal Family, and after the Axis reverses in Russia the Antonescus have been intensely unpopular.

These quarrels between the Palace and the Antonescus may seem somewhat trivial, but they may have violent political repercussions.

Queen Helen, who is a Greek Princess, dislikes the Germans and she is on excellent terms with Dr. Juliu Maniu, Peasant Party leader, and the Liberal Bratianu brothers —leaders of the opposition to the Antonescu regime and the present pro-German policy.

Already Marshal Antonescu, fearing the Queen's growing influence, has threatened to send the Queen out of the country, but the Queen replied: "If I go I will take my son with me."

Royal Party Popular

In view of the fact that the young King is devoted to his mother, this is no idle threat, and Marshal Antonescu is frightened at the growing power and popularity of the Royal Party.

Moreover, the Rumanian people consider that their young King is a virtual prisoner of Marshal Antonescu and the Germans, and therefore, should the moment come when the Rumanians want to rise against their Axis oppressors, all their hopes will rally round the young King and his mother.

Many observers regard the Royal Party as the United Nations' greatest asset inside Rumania and may yet play an important role in extricating the unhappy Rumania from its present impasse.

Situation in Hungary

Hungary on the other hand has no King to save the situation, but the country is threatened with social revolution when the Nazis fall.

Despite all efforts of the weak De Kallay Government and the Nazis to crush them the three leading opposition parties in Hungary have now joined hands and their postwar ideal is of a democratic Hungary rid of the aristocratic and great landlord influence.

The most powerful opposition party is the independent Peasant Party, whose leader, Tibor Eckhart, is now in the United States, but whose other leader, Tiajcsy Zsilinszky, is now one of the most popular men in Hungary.

Prodemocratic Movement

It is significant that recently this party's paper, Kis Ujsag, started propaganda regarding the value of a proper democratic government.

Both the Regent, Admiral Horthy, and Premier Nicholas De Kallay are concerned over this prodemocratic movement and even Premier De Kallay in recent speeches has attempted to prove to the Hungarian people that his regime has done much for social reform.

But the average Hungarian is now disgusted with the antidemocratic clique which led Hungary into the present war and crisis and is determined that their power must be broken once and for all.

A social revolution in Hungary would greatly help to bring about the final collapse of Hitler's regime.

2 N. Y. Counties Get Big Milk-Fund Slice

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Dairymen in each of two New York counties—Delaware and St. Lawrence — will receive more than $1,000,000 of a net of $17,314,354 to be paid farmers of the six-state metropolitan New York milk shed for milk delivered in April.

Dr. C. J. Blanford, New York Market Administrator, reported the return, based on a record uniform price of $3.04 a hundredweight, May 21 and said payments to dairymen will be completed by Tuesday. Delaware County farmers will aggregate $1,064,990 and those in St. Lawrence will get $1,044,027.

Milk worth $17,604,626 was received last month, Mr. Blanford reported, from 53,951 farmers at 462 New York-area approved plants in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

Stalin's Reply Is Due Soon

MOSCOW, May 22 (AP)—Premier Stalin's answer to President Roosevelt's personal letter may be in former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies' hands for delivery to Washington in a matter of days.

At a press conference yesterday at which he described his meeting with the Soviet Premier at the Kremlin, Mr. Davies said that Mr. Stalin smiled after the long translation was completed, and said he would take it up with Mr. Davies in a day or two.

Mr. Davies also indicated that he was prepared to do nothing more than act as messenger between the heads of the American and Russian Governments. "I am not here to conduct any negotiations," he said in answer to a question.

There was still no definite indication of what the letter contained.

[Speculation in Washington, based on Prime Minister Churchill's recent statement before Congress that he and Mr. Roosevelt hoped "in the not far-distant future" to achieve a meeting with the Russian leader, was that the letter was designed to bring about such a meeting.]

Attu Defeat Imperils Japanese Flank

Continued from Page 1

naval strength northwards — and also a shift of naval strength into open waters which cannot be covered by land-based aircraft.

This additional burden is the reason behind German predictions that naval action will come when our attack develops against Kiska. Japan has either to attempt to hold Kiska and retake Attu, or accept a situation which reduces the mobility of its fleet by imposing a new defensive burden on that fleet.

How seriously Italy's peace feelers were regarded at the Roosevelt-Churchill discussion table in Washington is not yet known. What is known is that they were advanced and that a decision was made. It was a negative decision taken after discussion between the two war leaders. Perhaps the most important result is the political one. This was the first real test between the sequence of compromise with Fascist governments or individuals and the Casablanca declaration of "unconditional surrender" for enemy belligerents.

The apprehension in many minds has long been that the American "Vichy policy," compromise with Franco Spain, and the Darlan incident in Algiers were all milestones on a path which led towards compromise with enemy belligerents. Mr. Roosevelt apparently made it clear that in his, and in Mr. Churchill's eyes, there is no necessary sequence between opportunism applied to neutrals or to Vichy Frenchmen and opportunism applied to an actual enemy.

Italy Kept in War

From the military point of view the decision simply means that the war against Italy goes on until it does actually surrender to Allied military occupation. The decision keeps the Italian Fleet in the military picture for a little longer. That is a minor disadvantage. The decision also retains the potential availability at some future time of Allied bases in Italy from which the war can be brought closer and more forcefully into Germany. itself.

Italy is not regarded in military circles as a starting point for an invasion of Germany, because of the barrier of the Alps. But it may some day be useful for air bases. That potential usefulness would be destroyed by letting Italy out of war as a repentant neutral. It is kept alive by denying Italy a chance to withdraw quietly to the sidelines.

Meanwhile, even more serious problems regarding the Far East were headed for a final decision between the President and Mr. Churchill. There is no reason to doubt that they will be able to reach a decision and that the conflict which exists in the lower ranks of planners will be resolved. That decision, when made, undoubtedly will be kept secret.

There consistently has been more faith in the power of the air offensive to weaken Germany among British military experts than among American. The corollary of this has been a lesser sense among the British group than in the American of the importance of actual landings on the Continent. The British inclination has been to wait and let the bombings do the softening up first. The American inclination is that such a policy runs a grave risk of giving Hitler a chance to concentrate too heavily on Russia and thus win a decision in the East which would give him a new chance in the West.

Bombing Argument Settled

There was also the technical argument over the respective merits of night "area bombing," for which the RAF has been trained, and daytime "precision bombing" which has been the specialty of the American Air Force. This difference is one which has been settled by the recognition on both sides that the two techniques are complementary rather than conflicting and that both are necessary.

Since these differences over European strategy and tactics have been resolved, it is reasonable to assume that the Far Eastern differences will be resolved.

But behind it a difference has existed for a long time which until recently has been kept out of public print, but finally broke into daylight. Its official manifestations were two. There was Senator Albert B. Chandler's speech in the Senate calling for urgent and positive steps to aid China and his charge that Britain will not play a major role in the concluding battles of the East. There was also Mr. Churchill's speech in Congress declaring that Britain's Indian Army will play a "notable" role in those battles and that Britain intends to share to the full in the final defeat of Japan.

But between those two public statements of position there was a wide gap for disagreement. The elements of that disagreement have been widely known in Washington for some time, but not before published. They have just been published by Blair Moody, writing for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

He attributed to "high American officials back from the Orient" two specific convictions. One, that the recapture of Burma when the present rainy season ends this fall is an absolute imperative if China is to be sustained in the war, and if Japan is to be prevented from digging in so deeply it can be pried loose from its conquest only after "unthinkable losses." The other, "that the British in India are inclined to delay this action . . . with the apparent idea that Burma can be rewon with much less effort at the peace table."

Difference of Opinion

There may be some inaccuracies in the shadings of meaning in these two statements. But basically they represent a factual difference of opinion that does exist and which has not yet been reconciled—unless the President and Mr. Churchill have done so in the past few hours.

American military advisers around the President have a strong feeling about the urgency of the Burma operation which definitely is not shared by their British opposite numbers. These same American military advisers also feel that if British reticence about the Burma campaign should prevail, the resulting decision will put an unnecessary, unfair, and costly burden on American forces in the Far East which could be averted by the use of the Indian Army in Burma in a more positive and aggressive manner than seems to be the disposition of the men who control it.

Senator Chandler's remarks were a reflection and, we can say authoritatively, an accurate reflection of feelings generally and emphatically shared throughout the ranks of most of the highest American military advisers.

There have been, of course, other and perhaps even more important differences of opinion between the same groups previously.

Experts Far Apart

Meanwhile, however, it is obvious that British and American military experts have been far apart over Far Eastern strategy and that their differences have been brought to a new high peak of intensity in the staff discussions which have been going on in Washington with the Roosevelt-Churchill discussions.

Behind them are sharp differences about the real importance of China in future military operations in the East. There is a strong school of thought that holds that China is a reed so bent and twisted by years of war and by internal dissension that it is neither worth reviving from the military point of view nor desirable to revive from the political point of view.

In some American quarters, where strong contrary views are held, it was noted that while Mr. Churchill in his speech to Congress talked about settling scores with Japan and pledged a "notable" British part in ending the war in the defeat of Japan, there was a minimum reference to China all the more obvious because of the heavy emphasis placed on Russia's war contribution.

Of course in the last analysis the existence of such differences, and the fact that they have come into the open, does prove only one thing—that decisions are approaching rapidly. It is when decisions must be made that differences are felt most keenly and expressed most vehemently.

Newspaper Jobs Open for Women

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—A search for women capable of quick training as newspaperwomen to fill the ranks of the nation's newspapers depleted by service in the armed forces is being undertaken by the American Newspaper Publishers Association in co-operation with the National Council on Professional Education for Journalism.

Acting on a proposal of the journalism council that publishers search their files for applications and otherwise possible candidates for training and education in newspaper work, the A. N. P. A. will serve as a clearing house for these nominations and forward them to Class A journalism schools.

To meet the wartime emergency, the American Association of Schools and departments of journalism have agreed to undertake training of young women of exceptional aptitude in courses ranging from six, nine, to 12 months, as compared with the usual four-year courses.

Cranston Williams, general manager of the A. N. P. A., said newspaper publishers should transmit the names of prospective students to A. N. P. A. offices, 370 Lexington Abenue, New York, N. Y.

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British Press Hails Naming Of Woman to Airways Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 22—Inclusion of Miss Pauline Gower in the new appointments to the Board of the British Overseas Airways Corporation was welcomed enthusiastically by the press here today, not only as a tribute to a courageous and skillful pilot, technician, and businesswoman, but as recognition of the important part women are playing in aviation in this war.

As head of the Women's Section of the British Air Transport Auxiliary for the flying of airplanes to their squadrons, Miss Gower is doing a vital war job which she plans to continue side by side with the duties of her new appointment.

Tangible recognition of the work these women transport pilots are doing came recently in the announcement they are to receive the same rates of pay as men pilots.

Miss Gower, who is the daughter of Sir Robert Gower, Member of Parliament, started flying when she was 12, secured her "A" pilot's license at the age of 17 and was the first British woman to hold an A and B license.

When the war broke out, Miss Gower held not only both licenses and a radiotelephone license, but also the Air Ministry's second-class navigator's license—highest navigation certificate a civilian could gain.

She served with Lord Gorell and Sir Alan Cobham on the Gorell Committee on control of flying. In 1938-39 she was a commissioner for the southeastern area of the Civil Air Guard.

In the new appointment, she will act in an advisory capacity to the Air Ministry on the comfort and psychology of women air travelers.

Wide World

Miss Pauline Gower

Recently appointed a member of the Board of the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Postwar Link Seen Between U. S. and China

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The few persons who are concerned only with "prosperity" in the Pacific Basin after the war may set their thoughts at rest, Dr. Paul F. Cadman, economist for the American Bankers' Association, told several hundred Chamber of Commerce members here recently, "for there is no possibility of escaping the good fortune inherent in the great epoch that lies ahead."

Dr. Cadman sees the United States and China, each strong and progressive on its shore of the North Pacific, as the anchor points to which the great forces to build and rebuild the Pacific area will be secured. He envisages the two great republics, after they have disposed of the aggressors now rampant in the Western Pacific, working out their destinies together, collaborating in peace as they are doing in war.

"In the presence of a disaster which dwarfs all others in the history of human experience," said this former dean of men at University of California, "there is something incongruous about prophesying a period of prosperity and advancement for a single region on the earth. We are all trying desperately to be world-minded; to think of mankind as a whole.

Positive Trends

"Nevertheless, there are certain trends which seem too clearly established to be ignored."

While Europe's postwar problems must almost be handled with tongs, due to racial antagonisms and deep-seated nationalisms, in Dr. Cadman's view, there will be a mutuality of purpose, of liberalism, and of trust between the great nations facing each other across the North Pacific.

"Deeply inherent in, and basic to the prospects of the Pacific world is a quality of spirit which it may not be easy to define," he said. "The American conception of human rights was the broadest of any voiced or accepted in the modern world. With us freedom is a ruling passion.

"On the far shore of the Pacific Basin is a vast land as great and as richly endowed as our own, with a population in excess of three times as large. China, historically our senior by tens of decades, was old in wisdom and experience centuries before we were born. Yet, strangely enough, she is proving herself to be the perfect soil in which to cultivate the flower of liberty.

China Never Defeated

"The situation is as difficult to contemplate as it is to state. China is a land where low standards of living have prevailed for the masses for centuries . . . invaded by many would-be conquerors . . . yet never defeated.

"We have come to know there is a quality in the mind and spirit and temper of the Chinese people which forever fixes their direction towards liberation. There is a tone and quality in modern China which is essentially Western, and essentially Christian."

Dr. Cadman described the temporary military regime of China as similar to that of the United States: "an autocracy of necessity." The spirit of China is also like our own, he said, and in the two great nations of the North Pacific there is growing hope of a new world.

"We dare not speculate on the nature or extent of our participation in China's future," he said. "By a blessed dispensation, extraterritoriality is dead. We shall never again occupy a Chinese city or any part of her land. Our wealth may quicken her; our arms may make her strong; . . . but it is patent that for all this, or indeed because of it, she must be, so far as her polity is concerned, a wholly independent fellow republic."

Postwar Industry

This former Californian, who, since he went from the San Francisco region to make his home in New York, has been an honored guest on this Coast many times, told the men of business and commerce here that the new steel plants of the western states, the magnesium and aluminum plants, the plywoods and plastics being developed for war purposes, will make the Pacific Coast industrially great in times of peace.

Speaking again as a Westerner, he said: "We must move into the markets of the great Pacific with a daring which should be heroic. If there is one spot in America which should have no part in isolationism it is the West. Isolationism is a doctrine of defeat and despair. It is predicated on the false theory that America can be happy and prosperous no matter what happens to the rest of the world.

"If we are wise we will help in the industrialization of the countries which border on the Pacific. The teeming millions in China can never enjoy a high standard of living until that country is genuinely productive. We can well afford to finance and to organize its industry even though it ultimately competes with ours, for the new conception of competition is that it shall open the channels of opportunity rather than stop them. We have nothing to fear from competition; it has been the very life principle of our own advance."

A new doctrine of the West's coming financial independence was set forth by Dr. Cadman thus: "We have outgrown the branch-office epoch. The center of financial influence is moving steadily westward. There is no longer any need for Eastern underwritings and superfinancial controls."

The views of this economic prophet who is decidedly with honor in his own country, the West, were vigorously applauded by an audience and guest list which included many top-ranking names on San Francisco's business roster.

French Victor Over German Ship

Associated Press

Cruiser Scores Blow for the United Nations

The 7,500-ton French cruiser Georges Leygues, above, based at Dakar, is now in action against the Axis and has sunk a large enemy submarine supply ship. Photograph was made when the Georges Leygues visited New York in 1939.

Co-operatives in Sweden Concerned Over Cartels

By Charles E. Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who is touring Sweden with a group of American journalists

STOCKHOLM, May 22 — The Swedish Co-operative Movement is entering a new phase, holding the prospect of fundamental changes for what has been regarded as one of the outstanding economic contributions of this northern country.

From a nonpolitical movement—concerned essentially with price and quality and distribution of consumer goods—the co-operatives' retail, wholesale, and manufacturing organization sees ahead the prospect of political action to defend its hard-won position.

The Co-operatives haven't yet "gone political" as this is understood in the United States. But two developments due to the war confront the co-operatives with a situation which may make it impossible for them to conduct their attacks on big business along purely industrial and commercial lines

Postwar Status Studied

Firstly, the necessity to organize distribution and output as economically as possible has resulted in large government-controlled combines in Sweden, as elsewhere. The Co-operatives foresee these aggregations becoming powerful and unwilling politely to give up economic influence after the war.

Secondly, Government experience in rationing and particularly in price ceilings has brought out a widespread belief that Government price control is the most effective way of meeting the postwar rationalization problem. With this the Co-operatives disagree.

The Co-operative Movement as a result is keenly interested in any legislation calculated to affect its postwar position. It is particularly concerned, since influential sections of the Social Democratic Party, which is the basis of Sweden's coalition Government, are inclining sharply toward the policy of stimulating huge cartels under Government control. Moreover, the farmers and their organizations widely support cartelization.

Stocks Shared With Others

Under the present Swedish precedent, bills introduced by the Government are widely referred to affected business interests before being placed before the committee in the Riksdag. It is in this stage that the Co-operatives are now making their influence felt.

But it is only one short step toward indirectly sponsoring their own legislative ideas—a step which is not improbable as pressures increase. Thus, the days when consumer co-operation remained nonpolitical because its interests were absorbed by economic battles, and also because its membership cuts vertically through a wide segment of all classes of the population, appear numbered.

Meanwhile, however, the Co-operatives are co-operating splendidly with private industries in wartime distribution problems. They have shared stocks with their competitors and with the very Government-directed cartels that raise the postwar problem.

In 1938 the Co-operatives took risks which private industries would not assume, buying huge quantities of vegetable oil, seeds, coffee, tea, rice, cocoa, and other colonial products. Now they have opened their warehouses to private firms and commercial pools.

Consumer Co-operative ability to run factories economically is also contributing to Sweden's economy by direct subsidy to the less efficient organizations. For example, the Co-operatives rayon factory at Norrkoeping is paying 71 ore (about 15 cents) per ton it produces to the State Price Control Board as its contribution to the equalization fund used to level prices. Similarly, the Co-operatives vegetable oil mill at Karlshamn is paying 14,500,000 crowns annually to the equalization account.

There are other evidences that the co-operators co-operate. They have one plant making staple fibre from wood which has used a 30 per cent mixture in wool and cotton to pad out the raw textile supplies. Now there is a second factory, but built jointly with private enterprise. Both factories together produce 40,000 tons of synthetic textiles which is about one quarter of Sweden's total annual textile consumption.

Incidently to meet the war emergency, the co-operatives are making a rubber substitute called telax, good for most things except shoes and tires. They make charcoal gas generators, electric equipment, vacuum cleaners, automobile fittings with typical Swedish ingenuity.

Campaign of Publicity

But ahead they see new problems. Already they have embarked on a series of advertisements showing their past record in obtaining price reductions, and telling the Swedish people that price control without proper economic competition is unworkable.

As Albin Johannsson, Director of the Co-operation Association and who has personally made a tremendous contribution to the growth and development of this economic movement explained:

"Private capital is caught in a strange paradox. It does not realize that its very existence depends on competition and without competition private enterprise cannot function properly. It did this in Germany when large cartels developed at first the Government took them over and then the Nazis. It is up to the Co-operatives to remind private enterprise of its natural function."

Huge Plot on Motortruck Rates Charged in Federal Indictment

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today a Federal indictment at Denver charging that seven organizations and 20 individuals conspired in violation of the antitrust laws to prevent independent rate making by motor carriers through "intimidation, boycott, and other coercive practices," and thus deprived the shipping public of low-cost transportation by truck in 14 states.

The Attorney General listed these defendants:

Middlewest Motor Freight Bureau, Kansas City, Mo., which has approximately 750 motor-carrier members; J. Maurice Andren of Kansas City, Mo., member of the Standing Rate Committee; C. E. Bellew of Kansas City, Mo., General Manager; M. B. Sherer of Topeka, Kan., former Business Manager; Donald R. Wigton, Des Moines, Iowa, former Assistant General Manager, and Stanley L. Wasie of Kansas City, Mo., former President.

Rocky Mountain Motor Tariff Bureau, Inc., of Denver, Colo., which has about 100 members; K. Tracy Power of Denver, Colo., General Manager; Elton Cooley of Denver, Colo., a Director.

On-Time Transfer Company of Omaha, Neb., and Albert Bouquet, President and General Manager, and William L. Pruner, General Traffic Manager.

Union Transfer Company, Omaha, Neb.; Lou Hosking of St. Paul, Minn., former General Traffic Manager; M. Krupinsky of Omaha, Neb., Vice-President and General Manager; Bob Ryall of Omaha, Neb., General Traffic Manager, and Ed F. Hurkman of San Francisco, former General Traffic Manager.

Watson Brothers Transportation Company, Inc., Omaha, Neb., and Fay V. Watson of Omaha, Neb., President, and E. F. Powell, of Denver, Col., former General Traffic Manager.

Denver-Chicago Trucking Company, Inc., of Denver, Colo.

Ringsby Truck Lines, Inc., Denver, Colo., and J. W. Ringsby, President.

Riss & Co., Inc., Kansas City, Mo., and D. C. Stone, General Manager.

Wilson Storage & Transfer Company, Sioux Falls, S. D., and K. R. Byrnes of Sioux Falls, S. D., former Rate and Division Manager.

A. C. Elsholtz of Fargo, N. D., official of the Midnight Express Company.

P. M. Greensberg of Chicago, former Secretary of the Illinois-Minnesota Motor Carriers Conference.

States served by the Carriers are Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, and Missouri.

An Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the rate bureaus was supplemented by the Justice Department's own inquiry, Mr. Biddle said.

Plant Accidents Slow War Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"No war worker is so unimportant that he can afford an accident," said the National Safety Council in pointing out that casualties to the United States armed forces since the attack on Pearl Harbor were only a fifth of what the casualties were to American workers, figuring to the last week of April.

The Office of War Information, said the Safety Council, reported up to that time: 12,123 killed, 15,049 wounded, and 51,063 missing or prisoners, or interned. That's a total of 78,235 men put out of the running in the war against the Axis.

But every man or woman stopped from working in a war industry helps the Axis too, the Council pointed out. And since the Pearl Harbor, assault, casualties to American workers through accidents amounted to 64,500 killed and 6,000,000 injured, on and off the job.

The total American accident toll, National Safety Council records show—both workers and others—since Pearl Harbor, is 128,000 killed and nearly 13,000,000 injured.

Quirks of Argentine Censorship Baffle Foreign Correspondents

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—News censorship has erupted in neighboring Argentina in acute form.

Like most censorships, the Argentine variety is baffling to those compelled to deal with it, stimulating extremes of both hilarity and despair.

It forbids publication of some types of foreign news under state of siege regulations, and prohibits transmission abroad of other classes by virtue of Government intervention in wire communications.

The principal effect of the state of siege on the Argentine press is to ban publication of any news or comment tending to reflect unfavorably on the Government's foreign policy.

Intervention in wire communications was decreed four months ago, ostensibly to carry out the obligation contracted at Rio de Janeiro a year earlier to control Axis communications.

One of its principal features is the limitation of Embassy code messages by radio to 100 words daily. There is no limitation on clear language messages, and no limitation on cable messages. But there are no cable facilities available to the Axis. Hence, this limitation in effect applies only to them.

Can Play No Favorites

In practice, the controls cover much more ground than contemplated in the Rio resolution. This may be explained by the fact that Argentina, as a neutral, can play no favorites. The net result is a political censorship, strictly applied.

Control of outgoing news combines the preventive features of standard censorship with what correspondents in Europe were wont to describe as "censorship by terrorism"—that is to say by threat of sanctions if news distasteful to the authorities were transmitted on the correspondent's own responsibility.

The censor was especially sensitive about news connected with a political dispute between President Castillo and Rodolfo Moreno, Governor of Buenos Aires Province, which ended in Señor Moreno's resignation.

This was a major story, comparable to the resignation of the Governor of New York after a public controversy with the President over selection of a presidential candidate. Argentine newspapers carried columns about it for days.

The day before Señor Moreno resigned the Post Office reprimanded correspondents for filing news that troops in Buenos Aires Province had been ordered to remain in quarters. This might indicate disquiet in the country, an official explained.

When Señor Moreno's resignation came the censor permitted only the bare fact to be cabled, without explanation of the motives or circumstances.

Correspondents here just across the River Plate quickly sensed what was happening when newspapers here received nothing more than the stark announcement. They exhumed the previous week's Buenos Aires newspapers, which reach here the day of publication, and supplied American newspapers with the background which could not be sent from Buenos Aires.

A few days later, when the Provincial Legislature met to consider the resignation, the censor stopped all dispatches quoting speeches of opposition Senators and Deputies.

A peculiar feature of the control is the reluctance of the authorities to cite chapter and verse.

The manager of one American news agency received with some surprise a peremptory notification from the police that "distribution of alarmist news within the country will not be tolerated, wherefore appropriate means should be taken to avoid a repetition."

Inquiry which led from one functionary to another eventually elicited the explanation that the "alarmist news" consisted of a dispatch quoting a New York Times editorial deprecating suggestions that an economic boycott should be invoked against Argentina.

Spanish on Telephone

A minor inconvenience is the requirement that telephone conversations with neighboring countries be carried on in Spanish. Americans with only a rudimentary grasp of the language generally feel somewhat foolish attempting to converse with one another in a foreign tongue. The feeling is not lessened when the operator interrupts their faltering efforts to warn: "It is necessary to speak in Spanish."

Even those thoroughly familiar with the language occasionally find the rule more than they can cope with. An American quite capable of discussing business or political profundities in Spanish broke down completely when he attempted to express a few sentimentalities to his wife here.

The censors are taking no chances, either, with possible subversive messages in cryptic form. One functionary forbade a teletype operator to test his wire with the customary Spanish translation of the time-honored formula: "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party."

"Use something less political," he warned.

Duce and Führer Keep Smiling

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Italy observed today with a minimum of ceremony the fourth anniversary of its costliest bargain—the signing of a pact with Germany.

Benito Mussolini could only look to his inadequately guarded skies and his menaced coastline in an anxious calculation of a yet unpaid balance amid the heightening havoc of the Allies' aerial onslaught. He summoned the chiefs of his civil departments to receive whatever consolation he can find in reports of the newest preparations against invasion.

On the eve of the anniversary the Duce and the German Führer exchanged their usual self-congratulations, full of friendly phrases but barren of any specific assurance that Germany's armed might would come all-out to Italy's aid in its nearing hour of trial.

Hitler said: "I send you warmest good wishes of the German people. I share in the admiration for the great fight waged by Italy's forces And wish to assure you of my absolute certainty that efforts and sacrifices which had to be made will find their reward in the glorious victory of our just cause."

Mussolini replied: "Today while our armies and nations are fighting against the common enemy, I wish once again to confirm Fascist Italy's indissoluble solidarity of arms and sentiments with National Socialist Germany and our complete confidence in victory."

Train Meanders Five Days in Flood

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 22 (AP)—The Katy's Texas Special, Flying Dutchman of the rails, puffed into San Antonio yesterday with a load of weary passengers after wandering five days through Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas in quest of a dry-land route home.

The special's companion train without a track—the Frisco's Meteor—finally made port in Oklahoma City.

Both trains left St. Louis May 17 and were due at their respective destinations the next day. Both encountered flood-bound roadbeds.

Kaiser Requests Antiracket Law

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 (AP)—Shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser called upon Congress May 20 "to pass legislation providing the same Federal penalty for labor racketeering and extortion as is now in existence for kidnaping."

Mr. Kaiser issued a statement to the press in which he said "New York State authorities should be commended for their courage in bringing to public attention any evidence they have discovered proving racketeering and extortion by labor leaders."

The reference was to the announcement May 18 of District Attorney Frank S. Hogan of New York that two American Federation of Labor union leaders had been indicted on charges of extortion and conspiracy to extort. Hogan said the indictment charged the two had demanded and received $100,000 from John F. Shea Company, Inc., and Henry J. Kaiser Company. Mr. Kaiser declared when he heard of that he had "never given a dollar of extortion or bribe money to any individual or any labor union," but added that it could possibly have happened in a company in which he was only an investor.

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Economic Self-Sufficiency Gained by U. S. During War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22 — The United States didn't go to war to gain economic self-sufficiency, but it will finish the war the most self-sufficient nation on earth with the possible exception of Soviet Russia.

With every completion of a new synthetic-rubber factory, with every harvesting of a newly imported, war-vital crop, this ability to "find everything we need in our own back yard" becomes more apparent to commercial and industrial specialists here. The carry-over into peace of this national self-containment promises to pose major questions concerning tariffs, world trade, and back-to-normalcy efforts.

When the war ends, the United States will be meeting nearly all of its rubber needs with the synthetic product. It already is substituting rayon and nylon for silk. Plastics are replacing scarce imported metals. It is beginning to grow at home needed cordage fibers and vegetable oils which once came from overseas.

With Latin-American production and resources thrown in, the United States could lock its doors on the rest of the world and not be deprived of any really essential commodity.

The fact that this possibility furnishes an easy argument for United States isolation and the demolition of the reciprocal-trade program is not being overlooked in Administration quarters. The probability that self-sufficiency in at least some major items formerly imported will require careful readjustments in international trade is leading to careful study of the situation.

In the Senate Finance Committee's hearings on extension of the Hull trade program this week, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio suggested that after the war, the United States might never again be in the market for the main share of natural rubber grown by the Dutch and British in the Netherlands Indies and Malaya. Senator Taft went on to express apprehension lest the reciprocal-trade program be used to admit natural rubber and do damage to the infant synthetic industry.

Other Items Cited

Trade-pact officials are not worried about this, believing that synthetic-rubber production will cost less a pound than the imported natural brand and so require no tariff protection. They do, however, see the need for postwar conversations among the Americans, British, and Dutch regarding rubber, and they do not minimize the problem that exists.

Rubber is only a major item in a broad field. There are other products in which the United States now is attaining self-sufficiency which in prewar years certain small nations thought they had to sell to the United States or go bankrupt. There are new wartime products which Latin-American countries are growing for the United States which may or may not find a regular postwar market, it is pointed out here.

Domestic production of sugar, hemp, long-staple cotton, and other items may lead to the growth of new protection-demanding lobbies unless there is wise handling of the postwar industrial —and agricultural — demobilization.

A quick survey of how the United States industrial and agricultural picture has altered in the short span to two war years indicates the need for careful postwar thought. The United States in 1940 took 800,000 tons of East Indies and Malayan rubber, paying $323,680,000 for it. But soon it is going to be able to turn out domestically an estimated 1,000,000 tons of synthetic rubber. While this will not do for all purposes and will require some admixture of natural rubber, Washington also has agreed to take from South America all of the rubber that can be found there for several years.

Silk's Return Questioned

The situation is similar in the case of silk, long the basis for United States-Japanese trade. Nylon, rayon, and other cellulose substitutes have been tripled in production since silk imports were cut off, and the silk-spinning industry's workers have gone to new textile or war jobs. Prime Minister Winston Churchill's promise that Japanese cities will be reduced to ashes adds another factor to the question: Will silk ever return to use as a major textile?

If it does, the United States will not be self-sufficient in textiles, for at least up to now it has not been successful at worm-culture. If the synthetic yarns hold their ground, this will be one more area of American self-containment.

Commercial fibres have not been so successfully duplicated in the United States. Philippine and East Indian Manila hemp still is the best substance for cordage, but high-grade cotton cordage is doing the replacement job in thousands of instances. Meanwhile, big orders for abaca, or hemp, have been placed in Central American countries.

Domestic production now is overcoming prewar deficiencies in vegetable oils. The United States can grow nearly all the herbs and drugs it requires except quinine. In the case of chemicals, the United States now is exporting them, and won't need even to import molasses for making industrial alcohol, being able to use domestic grains instead.

Not every domestic wartime source of goods and materials, however, is commercially profitable in peacetime. Metals now obtained from low-grade domestic ores can often be obtained more cheaply from richer ores in Latin America or overseas. Many vegetable products can be grown far more cheaply in foreign lands.

Economic experts assure us that there will be plenty of commodities, both manufactured and raw, for world trade after the war, but they do not deny that arrangements for this trade can well be the subject of United Nations parleys similar to the food conference now under way at Hot Springs, Va.

Roosevelt and Churchill Meet With Pacific War Council

Harris & Ewing

Authors of Atlantic Charter Review War Situation and Help Map Strategy

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill with members of the Pacific War Council, as they met in Washington on May 20. Left to right, can be seen: G. S. Cox, representing the Minister of New Zealand; Dr. T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of China; British Ambassador Lord Halifax, Herbert Evatt, Minister of State for External Affairs of Australia; Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt, Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King; Canadian Minister Leighton McCarthy, Dr. A. Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador, and President Quezon of the Philippines.

Chrysler Help Starts Back At WLB Demand

DETROIT, May 22 (AP)—Back-to-work moves, under War Labor Board pressure, were expected to restore to war production today some of the strike-affected plants of the Chrysler Corporation here, but full production was indicated not earlier than May 24.

International officers of the United Automobile Workers [Congress of Industrial Organizations] transmitted to heads of locals the regional WLB's directive that their members return to work "immediately," and moves toward gaining quick compliance came from two of the three locals involved.

The 3,000 membership of Local 946 of the De Soto bomber plant voted to resume work this morning. Heads of Chrysler Local 7 of the 8,000-member Kercheval and Jefferson plants said they spent the night at telephones accomplishing "a good job of selling the men on the idea" of returning today.

However, there was doubt that the largest of the struck plants, the Dodge main factory with 12,000 workers, would be back in production today, for officials of Local 3 there said they would put the decision of ending their strike up to a meeting of the rank and file tomorrow afternoon as a matter of "democratic practice."

First response to union leaders' efforts to get the 28,000 idle back to work was expected to be shown on day shifts today at the Jefferson, Kercheval, De Soto and Dodge Lynch Road plants. The sixth plant affected, Dodge truck, was not struck but shut down yesterday for lack of parts.

The strikes began May 20. Union leaders said they were unauthorized and Chrysler spokesmen characterized them as organized, deliberate stoppages. Involved in the dispute that led to the strikes were contentions over renewal of a working contract that expired last November and union charges, denied by the company, that collective bargaining had "completely broken down."

General Motors

DETROIT, May 22 (AP)—H. W. Anderson, General Motors Corporation Vice-President in charge of personnel, said last night negotiations between the Corporation and the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) on wage demands of the union ended in a deadlock and were turned over to the War Labor Board.

A Federal conciliator was present yesterday. Mr. Anderson said, "in view of the fact that it was impossible to resolve these demands of the union in accordance with the policies of the Federal Government."

He pointed out that any wage increases "which would increase the level of production costs appreciably, or furnish the basis either to increase prices or to resist otherwise justifiable reduction in prices, must be approved by the National War Labor Board."

Walter P. Reuther, Vice-President of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. and director of the union's GM Department, said no general wage increase was involved in the demands.

Food Delegate Urges Invasion of France

Continued from Page 1

"no Frenchman could do other than have his eyes constantly fixed with anguish on the mechanism of methodic destruction within his homeland, the fruit of the diabolic genius of Nazi Germany."

"For us," he declared, "one thing counts above all: how to save this people from hunger as soon as it is liberated."

He agreed that only a United Nations invasion of France would make it possible to get the needed food to the undernourished millions of his country.

He somberly stated that unless France is liberated in the next few months, the French people have only catastrophe in prospect, and that the French race itself faces planned extinction through undernourishment.

Nazi Aims

"Nazi Germany," M. Alphand told the Conference, "is seeking to feed itself and starve France. It is doing both. The French people cannot stand it much longer if they are to have the physical stamina to join the liberating Allies when they come."

Data on internal conditions in France, obtained in the past few weeks and heretofore unpublished, were brought to Hot Springs by the French delegation so that it could be made available at the Conference.

M. Alphand authorized its use in full today, and it is this information which persuades the French representatives, speaking for both Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud, that nutritional conditions within all of Metropolitan France are desperate and tragic, and are deteriorating.

After three years of German occupation, agricultural production in France has declined steadily and Germany has robbed France increasingly.

Manpower Shortage

France is without the manpower to plow the fields, till the soil, and harvest such crops as can be grown.

A large part of the peasant manpower—at least 685,000 French farmers—is imprisoned in Germany. France also has lost 243,000 foreign agricultural workers —Poles, Spaniards, Italians, etc.

France occupies a very low rank in the dietetic scale of Europe.

The present food ration represents no more than 1,100 calories a day a person, whereas 2,400 calories at least are necessary to insure a normal diet. The prewar average of calories a day a person was 3,000. Thus each Frenchman today is getting little more than one third his normal prewar nourishment.

French Allotments

Each Frenchman is allotted only half as much meat and sugar, only one third as much fat, and two thirds as much bread as are made available to the German within France.

Child mortality has doubled in the past 2½ years and is mounting.

France was able to grow 276,500,000 bushels of wheat in 1938; only 189,000,000 bushels in 1942.

Since 1938, there has been a 35 per cent reduction in sugar beets, a 20 per cent reduction of sheep, a 100 per cent reduction of pork, and a 43 per cent reduction in wine. Last year, Germany demanded from France 800,000 tons of wheat, 800,000 tons of cereals, and 2,000,000 tons of meat.

"The Nazis never take less than they demand," M. Alphand quietly remarked, "and their demands cannot be negotiated."

The fodder and the oil cakes necessary for the feeding of cattle are lacking in many regions, so it is not only the number but the weight of the cattle which has declined.

The delivery of fertilizers has declined considerably in comparison to that of normal years.

It is not possible to replace agricultural implements, gasoline is lacking for tractors, and draft animals have been requisitioned by the occupying forces.

Available agricultural machinery has decreased 89 per cent.

Burden of Upkeep

France has to bear the burden of the upkeep of the troops of occupation and to transfer to the Reich a considerable portion of its agricultural resources for use by the German population.

From all these facts, brought up to date from the "underground" before it left London two weeks ago, the united Giraud-de Gaulle delegation has put this conclusion to the United Nations:

"Germany cannot crush the soul of France; it is trying to crush the body of France.

"These several years of pillage and of defective care of the soil are taking their toll.

Hope for Re-establishment

"If the war continues for many long months, France, even as Hitler wills it, is in danger of death."

M. Alphand informed the Conference that the re-establishment of agricultural capacity in the homeland and in the colonies must, therefore, be the first aim of French food policy.

"If the return of the manpower now imprisoned in Germany is," he said, "accomplished in a speedy and orderly manner; if we can import the seed, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, trucks, and the gasoline required for the resumption of cultivation; then we think that France and her Empire will be able to re-establish themselves with greater ease than any other country in the world and will be able to contribute to the feeding of other less-privileged European nations."

With the French representatives focusing their attention implacof the war, supported as they are ably upon the immediate food crisis by other delegations of the occupied European countries and in part by the Soviet Union, whose interest in feeding the Red Army this winter it already has emphasized, it can be seen how difficult it is for this Conference not to take up issues affecting both military matters and relief.

It is for this reason that Dean Acheson, Assistant United States Secretary of State, still is on hand to assure the Conference that relief and rehabilitation will surely be taken up at another and early United Nations conference and to help keep the deliberations at Hot Springs centered upon long-range food and agricultural problems.

Fact-Finding Panel Opens Way For Certain Mine Pay Raises

Continued from Page 1

of the Business Advisory Council, Department of Commerce, filed four pages of special comments.

Mr. White reported that the coal miners' 1941 wage raise was more than 15 per cent and was as much as 34 per cent for some categories. He said that the bituminous miners' weekly earnings in March averaged $42.97 cents and added that this figure would be increased by the six-day operations ordered since then.

Wages Contrasted

Although the panel report quoted Bureau of Labor statistics figures showing that the average miner's wage of $42.97 cents was less than the $55.46 in shipbuilding, $58.36 in locomotive manufacturing, $60.94 in aircraft engines, and $47.24 in steel, Mr. White said that wage rates in coal mining have never been related to the rates of other large industries and that "there is no basis in fact for comparing wages in bituminous coal mining with wages in other industrial occupations in determining whether wage adjustments are now permissible under existing statute and executive orders."

Meanwhile, John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, moved his headquarters from New York to Washington, to be nearer the center of the decision-making in the coal case and possibly to institute legal action to force a renewal of collective bargaining in the coal dispute.

It has been suggested that Mr. Lewis might file a charge of unfair labor practices with the National Labor Relations Board against the National War Labor Board. The NWLB ordered the operators not to negotiate with the United Mine Workers until both sides had agreed to proceed under Board auspices. Mr. Lewis has continually defied the Board.

'No Strikes'

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, let it be known by inference last night that if John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers come back into the A. F. of L. fold, they will be bound by a no-strike pledge.

In an address to an A. F. of L. "labor for victory" rally, Mr. Green reasserted a no-strike promise by his organization, in these words:

"I say to you here and now, without reservations of any kind, that no strike will be authorized, approved or condoned by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions until the enemies of America have been crushed into final defeat."

There is pending an application by the United Mine Workers for re-entry of that union into the A. F. of L. setup. Mr. Green, however, made no specific mention of U. M. W. in his speech.

Rubber Pay Rise Voted by NWLB

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The National War Labor Board in an extraordinary decision yesterday voted a three-cent hourly wage increase to employees of four major rubber companies, authoritative sources revealed.

The increase is almost five cents below the maximum permitted under the Little Steel Formula. Labor members dissented.

A full application of the Little Steel formula would have permitted an eight-cent increase for employees of three companies—Goodyear, Goodrich, and Firestone. That amount was recommended by the majority of the panel which heard the cases. The recommendation was 3 cents in the case of the United States Rubber Company.

It was understood that the public and industry members of the Board declined to allow the full amount under the formula on grounds that the "take-home" pay is relatively high now and further increases would unstabilize wage rates in the industry.

Ickes Precludes Mine Claims

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes, as boss of the Government-operated coal mines, acted last night to safeguard the Government against claims by the owners of the mines before he restores the pits to private operating control.

Mr. Ickes, who thus far has released only about 150 of the 3,850 mines he took over May 1, announced that he would turn back more mines only when certain they would continue full operation and:

1. When the owning company "will execute an agreement adopting and ratifying all acts of the operating manager during the period of Government control" and will release the Government "and its officials from all claims by on behalf of the company"; or,

2. If it refuses, after he has "retained, pending an accounting and adjudication of all claims . . . such assets and rights as may be necessary to compensate for any reasonable expenses incurred in the course of Government operation and to meet all outstanding obligations from such operation."

These specifications were set out in a regulation governing operations of the mines under Government control, but promising to relinquish that control "as soon as this can be done without injury to the furtherance of the war program."

Hull Denounces Senate Curb On Trade Pact Extension Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Giving ample indication that the Administration will fight for a trade authority extension unhampered by limiting amendments, Secretary of State Cordell Hull today warned that the trade pact extension bill as amended by the Senate Finance Committee would serve notice to the world that the United States was heading "straight back to the narrowest policies of economic isolation."

The amendment, sponsored by Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut would give Congress the power to terminate by joint resolution any reciprocal trade agreement six months after the war.

The Secretary of State, battling for a freer world trade which has been his goal through long years of national public office, admitted in a statement issued today that Congress had the authority at any time to terminate the trade program, just as it has the power to abrogate any other law.

Mr. Hull stressed, however, the effect on other nations of tacking a proviso underlining this power and naming a date for its exercise, onto the trade program, declaring that the amendment in effect gave notice of congressional intention to cripple the program after the war.

Co-operative Endeavor

The Secretary of State termed the trade agreements program a co-operative undertaking between Congress and the executive branch of the Government for the purpose of carrying out a Congressional policy with definite instructions and limitations imposed by Congress.

"Congress, of course," he said, "may at any time terminate any part or all of the authority entrusted to the executive department under the existing co-operative arrangement necessary for carrying out the trade agreements policy. The suggestion by some that the Danaher amendment would not affect the power of Congress is wholly beside the point. Everyone knows that the power of Congress would not be affected.

"The real and the dangerous point is that the proposed amendment would give notice to the world that six months after the termination of the war, it, Congress, may wipe out all of the existing 29 trade agreements by joint resolutions."

Republican Purpose

Some trade pact officials here hold that the Danaher amendment, while seemingly innocuous, really expresses clearly the intention of an isolationist minority within the Republican Party leadership.

They contend that the Republican purpose is to place on the record now a notice that Congress reserves the right to repeal the trade pacts, for two purposes: (1) to hamper the signing of new agreements, and (2) to get around the objection, should Congress later decide to terminate this or that trade pact, that it is abrogating an international treaty without notice.

Communist International Asks World Branches to Disband

Continued from Page 1

movement but it has been outgrown by the growth of this movement and by the complications of its problems in the separate countries and has even become a drag on further strengthening of the national working class parties."

All Rules Waived

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Through dissolution of the Communist International, Soviet Russia proposed today to destroy the basis for the Bolshevist bogey-man which Germany has been holding up to the world.

The resolution adopted by the Presidium of the International's Executive Committee in Moscow was interpreted here as meaning complete abolition of the Third International—although it did not specifically rule out re-establishment of the organization after the war.

The resolution proposed that inasmuch as a meeting of the International could not be convened because of the war various national sections should vote individually to disband the International and henceforth to operate without regard to its rules.

Both the Soviet monitor, who recorded the resolution in London, and Communist Party headquarters indorsed this interpretation of the resolution.

One Communist authority added that the dissolution of the International would clear the way for unifying all Communist and Socialist parties throughout the world on a new voluntary basis.

He declared the International never would be resurrected.

Action Awaited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22 — American officials today saw great possibilities for closer United States-Soviet relations in the proposed dissolution of the branches of the Communist International, but they withheld public comment until the Communist Party in this country discloses its intents.

It was hoped that the American Communist Party would show by its action that it is in full agreement with the action of the Communist International in Moscow abandoning world revolution as a basic aim and joining full force in the democracies' battle against Hitlerism.

Many Americans have not been able fully to support American aid to Russia in the war as long as a Moscow-dominated political group in this country was preaching the violent overthrow of existing governments, including that of the United States.

Only yesterday Westbrook Pegler, conservative and widely read American columnist, wrote that understanding between the United States and Russia "will never be possible until Soviet Russia openly repudiates and actually abolishes the Communist 'fifth column' in this country."

The fact that the proposed dissolution followed the arrival in Moscow of Joseph E. Davies, President Roosevelt's special emissary, led observers here to think the American President may have had something to do with the action.

Earl Browder, head of the Communist Party in the United States and a native American, showed surprise when the news of the proposed dissolution reached him in New York.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Chinese Ritual Art

By Dorothy Adlow

Wellesley, Mass.

An exhibition of Chinese Ritual Bronzes and Paintings is being shown at the Wellesley College Art Museum. This display is presented under the auspices of the Mayling Soong Foundation, established a year ago in honor of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, for the purpose of cultivating an interest in and understanding of the East.

The objects exhibited offer another cultural bond with a nation with which we are affiliated in the war. These are peaceful emblems of mutual understanding. They embody the refinements of thought and feeling to which man may dedicate himself when he is not harried by blunt and brutal destructiveness. They betoken a heightened response to the spectacle of nature.

There is a bond also with the past. These treasures reach back not only centuries, but millennia. They unfold a long, living tradition. They reveal and record struggle, exaltation, reflection. The hands that mold and the fingers that draw have a peculiar communicativeness about man's inner experience, and they have found a very compelling way in the long history of China to speak clearly, dramatically, and reverently.

* * *

When we ponder the hanging scrolls and the small album paintings, they seem of a kind; but when we study them closely, they show marked differences of visualization. In one epoch, the Chinese painters were composed and calculated in their manner, like the ancient Greeks; in another, they were spirited and spontaneous, interpreting imposing vistas of natural scenery with a vehement penmanship; at other moments, they were mannered, precious, elegant. Their painting evolves generally through line sequences, although certain intervals seem to have favored a painterly wash that is a variation of chiaroscuro. Color is used as an adjunct, for the imagery is generally conceived in black-and-white, and many of the great pictures have found the ink wash sufficient.

Tradition in Chinese painting is not a mere preservation of modes and mannerisms; it is a living process in which change is pertinent. Those modern Chinese who fix and freeze the art styles of the past in pat conventions are predestined to failure, because they misunderstand the living, changing growth that is a condition of art evolution.

There is an element of strangeness in this Chinese art. The painters made no attempt to represent what they depicted with "total visual effect," to match topography, to translate measure for measure, shape for shape. There is a mixture of fact and symbol, enough of the former to enforce and intensify the latter.

The Chinese artist, furthermore, could exaggerate effects, alter proportions, sharpen contrasts without seeming ignorant, or appearing vulgar. The liberties he took with forms and dimensions were prompted by considerations of pattern, rhythm and composition. To signify the great imponderables, he had to depart from the restricting dimensions of fact and the limiting boundaries of man's immediate environment. He presented man as a small mite in relation to the vast panorama of nature, and yet that diminutive observer discerned a pattern of cosmic harmony in the great, unfolding expanses.

* * *

The ritual bronzes are sculpture, decorative and useful art combined. They are encrusted in exquisite patinas of green, the garniture added by time and the elements. Cups, canisters, beakers, cooking vessels are molded and inscribed with figures of birds, animals, fantastic creatures and symbols. They are undoubtedly informed with animistic significance, after the manner of all primitive animal patterns. The youthfulness and vitality and imaginative devicefulness in the decorations of these vessels are especially appealing to our eyes. They possess a primitive zest that is lacking in later suavity and urbanity.

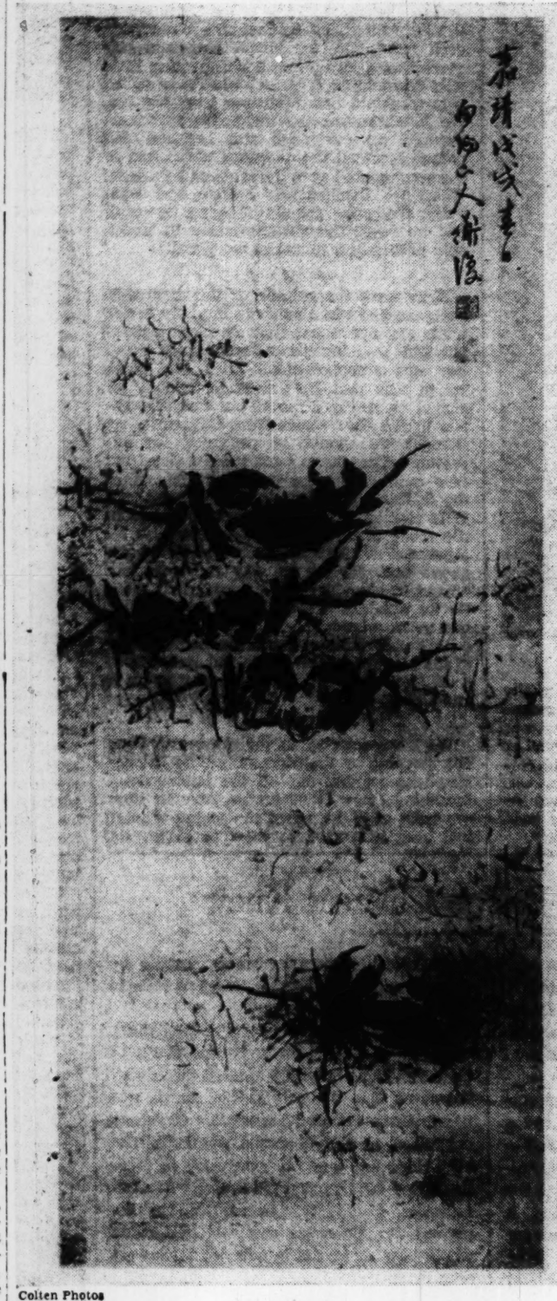
Among the bronzes at Wellesley are ten of the earliest epoch, Shang, and nine of the next epoch, Chou. There is as much variation in technique and temperament in the bronzes which antedate the Christian era as in the paintings.

The paintings reach back to the T'ang style, though most of the pictures are of the Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ch'ing. A handscroll in color and ink on silk, painted by Emperor Hui Tsung, shows a glorious upsurging and receding movement in the grand rhythmical pattern. "Bees and Pigeons," by Lin Ch'in, on the other hand, reveals the meticulous hand, working preciously on engaging details.

The Chinese artist could also treat domestic themes, never, however, permitting facts to dominate the salient principles of decorative design. The industry of silk culture, for example, is illustrated in a handscroll. Everything is painted with maximum effect and with an indubitable affirmation of the attributes of the subject, whether it is a mountain, a rocky ledge, a willow tree, a horse, buffalo, egret, stork, quail, peach, chrysanthemum, peony or mantis. Among the Ming pictures is an ink upright scroll, "Crabs," painted openly, freely and expressively. The same abbreviated effect seems to be the objective of certain European artists of the Twentieth century.

It is natural that we today show a keen interest in art of the Far East. For modern art has sought through its revolutionary experimentation to restore those higher principles of artistic expression known to the Chinese through age-old traditions. The Asiatics themselves had lost touch with their own rich past, and in some measure we of the western world are responsible for reviving an interest in their antiquity. That so many of these objects are owned and treasured and documented by Americans is an indication of our wisdom and good taste.

It is especially gratifying to have this Wellesley exhibition celebrate Madame Chiang Kai-shek, for it is more wholesome to associate the arts with the forces that live and struggle than to consign them to the detached world of pedantry or selfish aggregation.



Colten Photos

"Crabs"

Hanging painting, in ink on paper, by Ch'ên Tao-fu. Painted in the seventeenth year of Chia Ching (A. D. 1538).

Contenders For Critics' Award

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Amid a shower of cash awards to American composers bestowed by the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Pulitzer Foundation, the Paderewski Prize Committee, the Musical Arts Association of Cleveland, Columbia University, and others, the New York Music Critics Circle has cleared the decks for its second annual selection of some newly heard native composition as the best that Manhattan's music season has brought forth. Cash prizes are not in the critics' line; some fancy lettering on a scroll is all the winning composer need expect.

This year there are five contenders, survivors of an elimination process whereby the critics expressed their preferences in a preliminary vote. One of the five is last year's winner, William Schuman. The others are Paul Creston, Roy Harris, Aaron Copland, and Morton Gould.

Mr. Schuman's successful work last year was his Third Symphony The one that will figure in the final balloting this year is his "Prayer, 1943," which was introduced to this city by the Philharmonic-Symphony under Fritz Reiner. Mr. Creston's contending work is his Symphony No. 1, which the Philadelphia Orchestra, led by Eugene Ormandy, brought to Carnegie Hall. The Harris opus is this composer's Symphony No 5, presented by Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony. The same conductor and orchestra made New York listeners acquainted with Mr. Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait." Morton Gould's "Spirituals" for String Choir and Orchestra was first played here by the NBC Symphony at a broadcast concert conducted by Arturo Toscanini.

* * *

Mr. Schuman and Mr. Creston have been awarded sums of $1,000 each by the Academy of Arts and Letters, and Mr. Schuman has been chosen for the first Pulitzer award of $500 for composition—the work which brought him something more than an accolade in the latter instance being his "A Free Song," also introduced to New York by the Koussevitzky Bostonians. It was not a runner-up in the critics' contest.

As was the case last year, the works which survived the elimination process will be performed again publicly, with the members of the Circle in attendance, before the final vote is taken and the winning work decided upon. This is a necessary part of the critics' procedure, since it is essential that they all should hear each of the compositions figuring in the final vote-getting. Ordinarily their labors are so divided in the busy music season that one goes here, another there; and perhaps only three or four of the possible 20 who will participate in the judging were in attendance on each of the first performances, though some of their fellows may have heard all but one of the five works now to be repeated for the benefit of all.

Last year the National Orchestral Association, with Leon Barzin as conductor, played the works that survived the eliminations in the symphonic classification at a single sitting in Carnegie Hall.

Delar

William Schuman

There was also a chamber music concert in Town Hall, the program of which represented a similar elimination for the sake of a limited number of repetitions. This year it was decided not to consider a chamber music award. Last year the chamber music award was withheld, even though a long program of repetitions of works played in the season was presented. The reviewers clearly have no desire to repeat that experience.

* * *

The five orchestral runners-up of the season of 1942-43 will be played by the NBC Symphony under the leadership of Frank Black, and will be broadcast nationally, according to an arrangement just completed by the critics and the broadcasters. Two radio programs are involved, those at the Orchestra's regular time on Sunday, May 30, and Sunday, June 6. The first of these is expected to fill the hour between 5 and 6 p. m. and, according to current information, will include the Creston, Schuman and Gould works. The second will embrace the Copland and Harris compositions, with such other music as the conductor may decide to present in their company.

Invited audiences will attend, as was the case last year. For these and the air listeners the critics will endeavor to make known that they are not championing any of this music, which may be good, mediocre or bad, but are themselves listening to it in an endeavor to ascertain which of the several compositions is sufficiently better than its fellows to merit an award.

Words and Music—II.

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Debussy complained that by the fourth night of the "Ring" one no longer belonged to oneself: "You are but a leitmotiv moving in an atmosphere of tetralogy. . . . How unbearable these people in skins and helmets become! . . . They never appear without the accompaniment of their insufferable leitmotiv. Some of them even sing it!"

The leitmotiv "itinerary," he alleged, was invented for those who cannot find their way in a score, and constituted one of those Wagnerian formulae for the union of music and drama "the inefficiency of which will some day be recognized." That was in the first year of the present century—it is recorded that when Wagner was in good humor he used to declare that he would never be so well understood as in France!

The pure musician in Debussy was sharply averse even to any intimate coalescence of voice and orchestra. And he believed, at any rate in theory, that the only thing to do with a beautiful poem was to leave it alone. Whether deliberately or not, he once used the Wagnerian expedient for persuading the musical lion to lie down with the literary lamb ("Proses Lyriques"). This involves the compromise of dissolving the poetic form—the composer himself as author—into rhythmic prose. But in any case, of what use are poems to music? he asked. Adding, truly enough, "It is more common to find beautiful music set to bad poems than bad music to real poetry."

* * *

The Paris of the 'eighties seethed with new aesthetic ideas, and perhaps never since the thirteenth century had the arts been so conscious of their close family relationship. The impact of Wagner and his theories had been tremendous. But the enthusiasm first came not from musicians but from literary circles. Almost exclusively the first studies of Wagner were the work of writers. The editor of the monthly "Revue wagnérienne," Dujardin, also edited the Symbolist journal, "La Revue indépendant."

To the Symbolist poets the music of Wagner seemed a revelation. As Paul Valéry put it, "Poetry felt itself insufficient before the power and resources of the orchestra." The Symbolist movement in literature was simply an expression of the desire of poets "to take back from music what they had given to it." "We were fed on music," Valéry explained, "and our literary minds dreamt only of extracting from language almost the same effects. . . ."

Poets endeavored to throw overboard description, judgments, and arbitrary definitions; they tried to purge poetry "of all those intellectual elements which are outside the sphere of music." Some "deliberately transposed orchestral timbres into their verse."

* * *

Arthur Symons, who brought Symbolism to England, found in Mallarmé's "L'apres-midi d'un faune" and "Hérodiade" the attainment of Wagner's ideal, "that 'the most complete work of the poet should be that which, in its final achievement, becomes a perfect music': every word a jewel, scattering and recapturing sudden fire, every image is a symbol, and the whole poem is visible music." Thus Symbolist poets provided the perfect example of Pater's axiom that "all art constantly aspires to the condition of music."

Those who find Mallarmé and his fellows "difficult" should try reading them as if they were listening to music; the same counsel may be offered to those who sometimes stare blankly at Matisse and the French Post-Impressionists. It is simply a question of recognizing and feeling those qualities common to all the arts, aural and visual: those relations of line and color, those aesthetically moving forms, for which Clive Bell invented the term "Significant Form." Matisse held that painting is nothing but the observance of the relation which one color has to another: "You must see things as an ensemble."

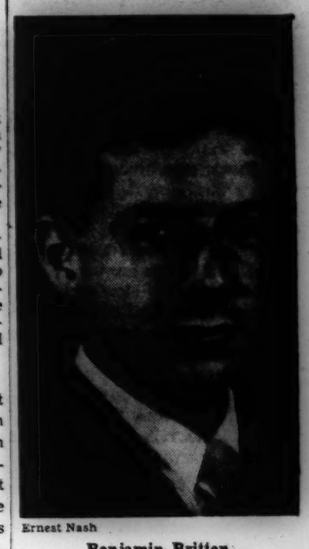
Verlaine, as Arthur Symons says, wrote songs almost without words, in which scarcely a sense of the interference of human speech remains; for him words "transform themselves into music, color, and shadows." Mallarmé described his own conception of Symbolism as "to evoke in a deliberate shadow the unmentioned object by allusive words." Could Wagner's aesthetic, with its thoroughly German mixture of music, drama, literature, and philosophy, have produced stranger offspring? There is irony in the fact that Wagner should have been the source of inspiration for a movement of which the real object was to purify a "tainted" medium—words worn, soiled and defaced by passing through a thousand hands.

Little wonder, then, that the highly sensitive Debussy protested against the "inefficiency" of Wagner's formulae for the union of music and literature. He himself left one lovely music drama, "woven of dreams and many colored sounds"—"Pélléas et Mélisande." Here, as in his settings of the Symbolist poets, Mallarmé, Baudelaire, and perhaps above all Verlaine, we find a reconciliation, a fusion of two mediums of different levels, one of which, if vainly, has aspired to the condition of music. Ravel achieved a simple and perfect example of music which stoops to raise a sister art in his setting of Mallarmé's "Sainte." To borrow C. M. Bowra's description: "In 'Sainte' the Saint in a stained-glass window touches an Angel's wing and his wing becomes, as it were, a musical instrument, while the Saint, disdaining her own lute, becomes

'Musicienne de silence.'"

The music seems to illumine and color the poet's words like the fire which burns ceaselessly through the rubies, sapphires and topazes of the painted glass at Chartres.

Benjamin Britten's successful recourse to a Symbolist poet in "Les Illuminations" not only brings back a period singularly rich in art but revives our interests in an aesthetic which the composer and listener of today may study not without profit.



Ernest Nash

Benjamin Britten

Two New Plays by Noel Coward

By Harold Hobson

London

Noel Coward is appearing at the Haymarket in his two most recent plays, "Present Laughter" and "This Happy Breed." The central character of "Present Laughter," Garry Essendine, is an actor of infallible charm. Women cannot resist him. He cannot resist himself. He postures and attitudinizes all through life. His wife (Joyce Carey), who has left him, feels that at 40-odd, it is time he manifested a little more sincerity of feeling and settled down.

But sincerity of feeling is not in him, and domestic scenes and rhetorical flourishes are the very stuff of his existence. He flashes and gleams across the stage in a flurry and coruscation of epigrams and pettishness, and the dialogue glitters with all Mr. Coward's accomplished insolent wit. "Present Laughter" is one of its author's greatest popular successes, but the picture it draws of human nature is almost wholly contemptuous.

* * *

"Present Laughter" alternates its performances with a second play, "This Happy Breed," in which Mr. Coward seems to make a conscious effort to demonstrate that he has in him a genuine depth of emotion beyond the reach of a Garry Essendine. One cannot feel that he succeeds.

The play is one of Mr. Coward's essays in patriotism, a stage serial of lower middle class life from the end of the last war to the beginning of this. The leading character, played by Mr. Coward, seems to feel that it is bad form with him to know anything about anything. Instead he has a kind of fatalistic realism, which tells him that whereas you can't hope to escape the rough side of life, you can philosophize in such a way as to suggest your perfect understanding of everything from the first.

This gentleman's views on life are extremely trite, but they are salted down with a good deal of quiet humor and what some people regard as solid common sense. About life, he thinks that it is human nature to be self-indulgent, and he has no use for the Creator, of whom he speaks patronizingly; he thinks his own hard common sense is good enough religion for anyone.

* * *

One of Mr. Coward's characters, who begins as a whimpering, grumbling sort of woman, becomes a Christian Scientist. Mr. Coward's hero treats it as a personal affront that anyone should assume an air of superiority or satisfaction arising from spiritual experience. The woman in question is sufficiently awakened to show her mental independence of conditions that are dragging her companions down, but it is unfortunate that Mr. Coward treats this part of his play as a means of getting facile laughs. Her character is improved, but not enough is shown to enable one to see how deep the improvement goes. A reference to a former British Prime Minister is not in the best of taste.

The action of "This Happy Breed," which suggests that Mr. Coward believes the real stability of England to be found in the lower middle-class type of family, covers 20 years. It seems longer, somehow.

In both "Present Laughter" and "This Happy Breed" the acting is accomplished. Judy Campbell exploits with equal skill the glamorous and the drab. Mr. Coward is better suited to the dashing frivolities of the first play than to the Philistine robustness of the second. Joyce Carey gives two finely differentiated performances.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Noel Coward

Mexican Hero on Screen

Mexico, D. F.

Miguel Contreras Torres, motion picture director and producer, of "Caballeria del Imperio," has achieved another success. His latest film portrays vividly on the screen the life of Mexico's hero, Morelos, leader with Hidalgo of the revolution that freed Mexico from Spain.

The story of Morelos is sufficiently picturesque for the screen. A poor boy, the son of a Morelian carpenter, he had to shift for himself, supporting himself as best he could by farming or whatever came to his hand to do. Of formal education he had little until in his twenty-sixth year he matriculated at the university of his native city, San Nicolas. Entering the service of the Roman Catholic Church he was appointed curate of Curacuaro, in Michoacan, but was ousted for his fearless attacks on the slave owners and landed proprietors.

Removed from his parish, and later excommunicated, he developed into a military leader and a wise statesman. Taking his first commission from his senior, Hidalgo, he set out from Curacuaro with 25 men, inadequately equipped. Gaining recruits along the way, he finally assembled the semblance of a force in Chilpancingo. The final scenes of this colorful and tragic drama depict his defeat in Michoacan, his capture and his execution.

The satisfaction derived from the film is greatly enhanced by the excellent score provided by the Morelia musician, Miguel Bernal J., who is best known for his music drama, "Tata Vasco," depicting the story of another Michoacan hero, Don Vasco Quiroga.

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The Home Forum

Safe Transportation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A TIME when so many people have to travel widely and so much material of all kinds has to be moved from one place to another, it is desirable that the truth about transportation should be realized by those who understand the spiritual facts underlying it. When we hear about airplane crashes and various other kinds of accident, we should know that these do not have to occur. The realization that all of God's ideas are under the control of God's law would stop such happenings.

There is no confusion, no carelessness, no fear, no false sense of haste in God's universe, in which the real man reflects perfectly the all-knowing Mind. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 505), **"God's ideas reflect the immortal, unerring, and infinite."**

* * *

A young student of Christian Science who was about to take an automobile trip had a fear of accidents, and she spoke to an older student of Christian Science about it. He talked to her about the orderly spiritual universe, wherein everything moves in accord with a perfect plan. He brought out the fact that in reality there is just one Mind, God, and that all ideas are under the control of this Mind. He referred her to what Mrs. Eddy has written on page 424 of Science and Health: **"Accidents are unknown to God, or immortal Mind, and we must leave the mortal basis of belief and unite with the one Mind, in order to change the notion of chance to the proper sense of God's unerring direction and thus bring out harmony. Under divine Providence there can be no accidents, since there is no room for imperfection in perfection."**

The young student had a fearless, joyous sense during the trip, and when she returned she told the student who had helped her that the thought of one Mind governing all creation was with her all the time. She saw that there was no mortal mind, but that all, in reality, reflected the one perfect Mind, and because of this all God's ideas were working together in complete order and harmony. She saw that because there was one perfect Mind, it was impossible for one idea to do anything that could in any way interfere with or possibly harm another. Because of her trust in this truth, she experienced something of the peace promised in the third verse of the twenty-sixth chapter of Isaiah: **"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee."**

On page 91 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: **"The Revelator tells us of 'a new heaven and a new earth.' Have you ever pictured this heaven and earth, inhabited by beings under the control of supreme wisdom?"** Each day we need to consider the orderly universe of Mind, where all are "under the control of supreme wisdom." As we realize this truth daily, it will do much to promote safety for all.

* * *

In the sixth chapter of II Kings we read of the prophet Elisha recovering an axhead from the river Jordan by causing the iron to swim. In the sixth chapter of John we read that Christ Jesus and his disciples were instantly transported to the other side of the sea. The same spiritual law that enabled Elisha to cause the axhead to float, and the great Master to transport the little ship instantly across the sea, can be brought into operation today to govern all transportation. We shall see the perfect law of God operating in human experience when we realize that, in reality, transportation is the perfect spiritual activity of God's ideas.

When an anxious thought comes to us about transportation, we should declare that in the perfect activity of God's ideas nothing is out of order; that there can be no confusion, no mistakes. This will change our thought about the human situation. If everyone would turn to spiritual facts as they exist in Mind, instead of allowing erroneous concepts to remain in consciousness, there would be no accidents, breakage, or disorder. Let each one of us then do his part in realizing the truth about transportation so as to "change the notion of chance to the proper sense of God's unerring direction and thus bring out harmony."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Stone

Stone has a language of its own: it writes
Across the sky an alphabet of towers,
Traces a hieroglyph above the night's
Immensity—a scripture wholly ours.
In butte and palisade and rocky tor
It leaves a record of primeval earth,
Read by the eye whose wisdom can explore
Fern-print and fossil of an older birth.

Now in the city, when the darkness falls,
There is a hidden presence seems to stir,
Deeper than pavements, more secure than walls:
Remembrance of a world whose outlines blur
Under green boughs, and grass, and flowers, unknown—
The elemental steadfastness of stone.

BAYKA RUSSELL

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A Catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY COMPOTIER IN IRISH GLASS

IT IS BELIEVED that this compotier, richly engraved with branches of roses, was manufactured in Ireland about 1750. The bowl was designed to contain comfits. Another similar container of smaller size, also in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum, was made to hold minute sweets known as "hundreds and thousands," that were used instead of sugar in the eighteenth century.

Pastel For May

Now the long arc of sun each day
Swings beyond east and west again;
The peepers in the silver rain
Ring the soft silver bells of May.

Slow, slow, the patina of green
Blooms over all the amber meadow,
And the dark garden, still as shadow,
Is stirred, and breathes with leaf again.

Now the clean pattern, strictly planned,
The branches bare of leaf or bird,
Is smudged with blossom, rubbed and blurred
By a green, hurrying hand.

LOUISE OWEN

Säkra kommunikationer

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

UNDER EN TID, då så många människor måste resa vitt omkring och så mycket materiel av alla slag måste förflyttas från en plats till en annan, är det önskvärt, att sanningen om kommunikationer inses av dem som förstå de andliga fakta, vilka ligga till grund för dem. När vi höra, att flygplan störta och om diverse andra slags olyckshändelser, borde vi veta, att dessa icke behöva inträffa. Klargörandet av, att alla Guds idéer stå under kontroll av Guds lag, skulle komma dylika händelser att upphöra.

Det finnes ingen förvirring, ingen vårdslöshet, ingen fruktan, ingen felaktig förnimmelse av hast i Guds universum, i vilket den verkliga människan fullkomligt återspeglar det allvetande Sinnet. Mary Baker Eddy skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 505): "Guds idéer återspegla det odödliga, ofelbara och oändliga."

En ung lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap, som just skulle företaga en automobilfärd, hyste fruktan för olyckshändelser, och hon nämnde detta för en äldre lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap. Han talade med henne om det välordnade andliga universum, varest allt rör sig i överensstämmelse med en fullkomlig plan. Han framhöll det faktum, att i verkligheten det endast finnes ett Sinne, Gud, och att alla idéer stå under detta Sinnes kontroll. Han hänvisade henne till vad Mrs. Eddy skrivit på sid. 424 av *Science and Health:* "Olyckshändelser äro okända för Gud, eller det odödliga Sinnet, och vi måste lämna den dödliga föreställningens grundval och förena oss med det enda Sinnet för att förändra föreställningen om slump till det riktiga begreppet om Guds ofelbara ledning och sålunda frambringa harmoni. Under den gudomliga Försynen kunna inga olyckshändelser äga rum, emedan det icke finnes plats för ofullkomlighet inom fullkomligheten."

Den unga lärjungen kände sig glad och oförskräckt under färden, och när hon återkom sade hon till den lärjunge, som hjälpt henne, att tanken på det enda Sinnet, som styr hela skapelsen, följt henne hela tiden. Hon insåg, att det icke finns något dödligt sinne, utan att allt i verkligheten återspeglar det enda fullkomliga Sinnet, och att därför alla Guds idéer samverka i fullständig ordning och harmoni. Hon insåg att, emedan det endast finnes ett fullkomligt Sinne, var det omöjligt för en idé att göra något som på minsta vis kunde inverka störande på eller möjligen skada någon annan. Till följd av hennes förtröstan på denna sanning erfor hon något av den frid, som utlovats i tredje versen av Jesajas tjugusjätte kapitel: "Den som är fast i sitt sinne bevarar du i frid, i frid; ty på dig förtröstar han."

På sid. 91 av *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Uppenbararen förtäljer oss om 'en ny himmel och en ny jord'. Har du någonsin utmålat för dig själv denna himmel och denna jord, bebodda av varelser under den högsta vishetens styrelse?" Vi böra dagligen betrakta Sinnets välordnade universum, varest alla stå "under den högsta vishetens styrelse". När vi dagligen förklara denna sanning, kommer det att göra mycket för att åstadkomma trygghet för alla.

I sjätte kapitlet av Andra Konungaboken läsa vi om huru profeten Elisa återförskaffade ett yxhuvud ur floden Jordan genom att komma järnet att flyta. I Johannes' sjätte kapitel läsa vi, att Kristus Jesus och hans lärjungar ögonblickligt förflyttades till andra sidan sjön. Samma andliga lag som satte Elisa i stånd att komma yxhuvudet att flyta och den store Mästaren att på ett ögonblick transportera den lilla båten tvärs över sjön, kan i denna dag göras verksam för att styra all förflyttning. Vi skola se Guds fullkomliga lag verka inom den mänskliga erfarenheten, när vi klart inse att, i verkligheten, förflyttning är Guds idéers fullkomliga andliga aktivitet.

När någon ängslig tanke faller oss in beträffande förflyttning, borde vi förklara, att i Guds idéers fullkomliga aktivitet är intet i oordning; att det icke kan finnas någon förvirring, och inga misstag. Detta kommer att förändra vår tanke om den mänskliga situationen. Om envar ville vända sig till de andliga fakta, såsom de förefinnas i Sinne, i stället för att tillåta felaktiga uppfattningar att förbliva i sitt medvetande, skulle det icke finnas några olyckshändelser, ingen förstörelse eller oordning. Må då envar av oss bidraga till att klargöra sanningen om förflyttning "för att förändra föreställningen om slump till det riktiga begreppet om Guds ofelbara ledning och sålunda frambringa harmoni".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

In the Matter of Caves and Geysers

I HAVEN'T HAD much education in the matter of caves. Truth to tell, the only ones I have seen in my travels were the Elephant Caves on the coast of India, and they were not visited for their beauty. Perhaps that was why I was so overwhelmed with the crystal beauty of those New Zealand caves. New Zealand is fortunate in that she has so much underground scenery to add to what she has above ground. . . .

From the caves I went to Rotorua, the fairyland of geysers; where boiling mud and mineral baths were concerned, I was not so easy to impress. You see, I had cut my eye-teeth in that volcanic region on the South Island of Japan. Of course the same kind of scenery is never the same in two different lands. Just as the scenery of the Canadian Rockies differs from that of the Himalayas and the Kashmir Valley, so the geyser district of Japan differs from that of New Zealand. Other lands may have taller geysers or broader acres of boiling mud, but nowhere else do you find a Maori land in the geyser districts, and the Maoris add a lot. They prefer living in this area, where the smoke is curling up behind the bushes and hot jets of water spurting now low, now high in mid air. And why not? Mother Maori can just send little Maori boy down with the dinner vegetables in a bag and he drops it along the edge of a pool of boiling water and anchors the top with a stone. Dinner cooks. No building of fires or heating of water.

Better educated young Maori women act as guides, taking tourists around to the different geysers and mud holes. I was lucky that Sunday in that the Great Geyser that hadn't spurted for several weeks leaped forth just then. There was an interesting enclosure behind a high fence where the Maoris had preserved an ancient community hall and other treasured remains. The images on poles suggested our Indian Totem Poles. There was one of a face that had grown very hideous from trying to look both ways. The injunction below in Maori read, "Don't be two-faced."

The Maoris have very fine moral standards. Clean and wholesome, these brown skinned, well poised Polynesian people are said to be one of the world's finest primitive races.—MAUDE HILL BEATON in "From Cairo to Khyber to Celebes." (New York: Liveright.)

The London Bridge Chaucer Knew

THE LONDON OF Chaucer's day was a full-fledged city with a long history behind it. For more than a thousand years before Chaucer's birth, on the spot where London now stands, the old city, or rather a succession of cities, had stood—an early British community, a Roman London, a deserted collection of moldering ruins, a Saxon London repeatedly occupied by the Danes, and a Norman London. From the time of the Conquest on, while the unity of the city as the metropolis of England was undisturbed, it may be said that physically three Londons have been erected, the dividing lines being the great fires of 1135 and 1666. Both of these swept the heart of the old community and that part of the modern one which is technically known as "The City." Each was followed by a complete rebuilding which left many of the old thoroughfares, but completely transformed the look of the town. It was the second of these Londons—the one existing during the half-millennium between the middle of the twelfth and the middle of the seventeenth centuries—in which Chaucer lived from 1340 to 1400.

This London was a little, unimposing town, of which one can get a much better idea today by visiting such places as Canterbury or Oxford than by spending a casual week in the present enormous metropolis on the Thames. Its population was probably under 40,000. It extended about a mile along the north bank of the river and a half-mile back into the country; and even within these limits it was not solidly built up. . . .

The "best people" had possession, for the most part, of the western portion of the city, which the west winds freed from dust and smoke. Here certain streets even in these early days extended outside the wall, Fleet Street and the Strand reaching to Charing Cross in the midst of the open fields. Next, hard on the river, which made a sharp bend toward the south, came the town house of the archbishops of York . . . and then Westminster, a separate community containing both the Abbey and the Parliament buildings. At Westminster boats could carry pedestrians across to the suburb, Southwark, which, except by water, was to be reached only over London Bridge a mile to the east.

As a traveler came up from Canterbury way, or, in fact, from anywhere south of the Thames, he naturally entered the city by means of this, the only bridge; for it was nearly three hundred years after Chaucer's day when, in 1760, a second was built. The old bridge was a whole generation in erection (1176–1209), but it did duty for five full centuries. Could it have survived to the present day, no single spectacle in London would now surpass it in interest. It was set on a score of stone arches of various lengths, and was intercepted about a third of the way across by a drawbridge which marked the county line between Middlesex and Surrey. Like all mediaeval structures of slow growth, it was not irrevocably committed to a final plan before the first stone was laid, with the result that its history tells of a steady succession of changes. In its comparative youth of less than two hundred years when Chaucer was alive, it seems, according to Stow, the antiquarian, not to have been "replenished with houses builded thereupon, as since it hath beene, and now is." Yet from the outset it was graced in mid-stream by a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and for the last half of its life it sturdily upheld two almost unbroken lines of shops and dwellings, together with the high towers at either end on which traitors' heads were displayed after execution. London Bridge as a name was far from telling the whole story. It was also a stronghold, a thoroughfare, and a business street; a monument to travel, commerce, law, and the church.—From "London in English Literature," by PERCY H. BOYNTON. (Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press.)

Wife of the Manager

MAYBE IT IS A regular profession in California. If so, we simply did not know. So developments took us entirely unawares and delighted us accordingly.

It began with a telephone message from the eighteenth floor of our tall hotel on the top of San Francisco's tallest hill. Would we come to tea on Saturday with the Manager's Wife? Why, of course, we would. Indeed, we were flattered, for never before had we been thought worthy of such consideration. It was a most agreeable tea in every way, in companionship, refreshment, setting. From the many windows unfolded a view quite beyond comparison. The Bay of Naples, Rio, the harbor of Sydney, Australia? They are said to be lovely, but at the moment we hold to our enthusiasm for San Francisco Bay—from the lissom stretch of the Golden Gate Bridge right round to Treasure Island; and even more, too, for inland the great city spreads out, all up and down exciting little hills culminating in those Twin Peaks which help to shield San Francisco from the sea. We loved having tea under these circumstances; we exclaimed and admired and poured forth all the questions which had so far accumulated as to the city and its people. When we thanked our hostess and went away, she spoke warmly of seeing us again; but we never thought she meant it. Which only proves how mistaken we were!

* * *

Next came the episode of the asparagus. Someone had told this charming lady in her white sky apartment that we liked asparagus. This we admitted and went on to record our one disappointment with the hotel, which was that its menus so seldom included asparagus. Since all our early asparagus in the East comes from California, we thought we should be pardoned for expecting asparagus at least twice a day. And now our meals were practically devoid of the delicacy. How was that? The Manager's Wife seemed puzzled; she cocked her head; she made mental note of our difficulty. No asparagus or next to none? She would see about that. No reason why it should not appear in abundance. We were just to wait. So we did. And one night the head waiter told us we were to have all the asparagus we could comfortably eat, with the compliments of the Manager's Wife. Excellent Hollandaise sauce, too, without which asparagus is but a shadow of itself.

* * *

We were escorted to the nineteenth floor one morning by the Manager's Wife in person, who pointed out all the landmarks—familiar by now or otherwise. Another time we went at night, when the maitre d'hôtel had been instructed to show us about. He was amiable; he shared with us all his choicest recollections of beautiful views the world over. We agreed that none of them excelled San Francisco, even with its lights dimmed. Next morning we offered ecstatic impressions to that lady whom we now regarded as our hostess. And here, we imagined, the relationship might end. But far from it.

* * *

We were given generously the benefit of her knowledge of trains and buses and planes, with all their puzzling emergency habits; the head porter's services were put at our disposal. And, when we finally decided to fly south to Los Angeles, all our superfluous luggage was stored in one of the ample closets of the Manager's Wife, our garments hanging jauntily there under no necessity of being wrinkled by inexpert packing. We went off with a pink rose from that eighteenth-floor apartment pinned to our coat. And, oh! how it lessened our pain at leaving San Francisco.

* * *

Unknown to us, this may be a recognized profession in the West. We have stayed in many a hotel in many a land, but never before have we even suspected that the manager had a wife. He himself has been ordinarily a mere name on a sheet of hotel stationery and we with no possible method of knowing whether he was a married man or single. Now one favorite hotel, at least, has a hostess. If any young woman should wish, after the war, to adopt the profession of wife of a hotel manager, we know who can teach her the rules and all the graces.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Our Hickory Nuts

OF COURSE every storeroom or attic had its supply of nuts. We should as soon have thought of buying apples as nut meats. "Going nutting" was one of the seasonal ceremonies, as distinctive and certain as gathering greens in the spring. My father, mother, and I, followed, preceded, and circumambulated by the dog, Shep, devoted several Sundays to this delightful ceremony throughout October, after the first heavy frost.

On our own place were several hickory trees—shagbarks (and, although I have lived in New York State a number of years, and am devoted to it—flora, fauna, scenery, and people—I have never been able to overcome a feeling of irritation at hearing upstaters speak of hickory nuts as "walnuts." As if a hickory nut could grow on a walnut tree! They simply refuse to recognize the hickory tree, and what their forbears made ox yokes, axe helves, and flails of, I cannot think. Certainly not "walnut!")

There were both walnut (and I *mean* walnut) and butternut trees along the roadside, and hazel brush grew everywhere. The shucks from the shagbarks dropped off in neat brown sections, but both walnuts and butternuts had to be shucked when first gathered. If the shucks dried on, it was impossible to remove them, and the nuts were harder to crack. Removing the shucks from the nuts, however, was no easy task, and hands and clothing were likely to be stained with an almost indelible brown. In fact, housewives used these husks, or the green nut itself, as well as the leaves, to dye carpet rags.

Hazelnuts, growing in clusters, were easier to shuck. When all were done there was a rich store of all four kinds, either hung in bags from the rafters of the attic, so mice, rats, and squirrels could not get at them, or hidden in large wooden sugar buckets. The tin can had not yet invaded our homes to any great extent.

There, however, was the required ingredient for our hickory-nut cake, walnut cake, and for butternut candy; also for many a winter night's or Sunday afternoon's entertainment. The sound of a hammer clopping against the upturned edge of a flatiron was as familiar to our ears during the winter season as the chonking of apples.—From "The Country Kitchen," by DELLA T. LUTES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

And Lilacs in the Wind

If you must go, it will chill
My heart to have you leave,
Chill it like the boulders
In the fields that are exposed
To frosts and ice and frigid gales.
If you must go, let this parting
Be one of smiles and cheer,
And we will find ourselves forever
In the midst of spring, and white
And purple lilacs in the wind.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

The

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Established by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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The Herald of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Is It Wise to Blot Out Planning? ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

The National Resources Planning Board is going to be kept alive, dwarf-size. Instead of a million and a half dollars which it asked for, it is going to get about one seventh of that, according to a Senate committee. That is all right, perhaps, if Congress puts up some other planning agency in its place. The danger is that it won't.

When the war ends, if it continues another year, there will be about 65 million Americans gainfully employed. Their occupations will be something like this:

12 millions in armed forces.

33 millions in war industries.

20 millions making and distributing consumers' goods and services.

Total: 65 million workers.

The job of demobilization will be to get those war workers and soldiers back into civilian occupations. Already the ratio of those employed to the war effort is about 60 per cent: under the figures given above a ratio of 70 per cent is assumed by 1944.

It will be, of course, the biggest demobilization job in American history. Looking at it from the present prospect one must say, candidly, that we shall probably make a flop of it. No planning commensurate with the problem is now going on or, so far as I know, is projected.

Peacetime Jobs for Millions

Let us carry our calculation a little further.

Workers in war industries, plus those in the armed forces by 1944, should number around 45 millions. Not all of those will have to be demobilized at once, fortunately.

Let us subtract—

5 millions to continue in the armed services.

5 millions to help raise and distribute food abroad.

5 million women or youngsters who will quit work for good.

Total: 15 millions to be subtracted from the initial group.

Yet even after this subtraction is made the country will have to look about and find peacetime jobs for 30 million war workers. To get a sense of the immensity of the task, that is twice as many as were unemployed at the peak of the depression of the 1930's, when the banks closed; to put it another way, the number is about half of the country's total working force. One worker in two will have to find a new job. The prospect represents the maximum threat to American employment.

Time Needed for Engineering

Is anything being done to lay plans for this emergency? Not very much. The National Resources Planning Board to which the job was assigned is going to be cut to a skeleton organization. One proposed means of meeting the problem is to have ready a big program of public works projects, but it takes a year or two to "engineer" these, and nothing like the number necessary has been assigned for plans and specifications.

One of the reasons there is prejudice against advance planning is the supposed rivalry between private industry and the Government in the postwar reconstruction field. Advocates of private initiative do not want the Government to control things after the war. They are resolved that Washington interference shall be cut off sharp when the war ends.

It would be a disaster if this rivalry were carried too far. An examination of the figures I offer will convince most persons, I think, that not only private business but the Government, too, is needed to do the job, and that even with the maximum assistance from both the problem of smooth demobilization of 30,000,000 persons is almost insuperable. Business alone simply cannot do the job. Neither can Government.

Competitive Price Inflation

Nor is this all. When demobilization begins a race starts, a race between pent-up purchasing power, bursting to be spent on goods, and the ability to procure goods for the newly cashed war bonds and enforced savings to buy. Obviously consumers' goods will be under a handicap at first. If prices are not controlled, competitive price inflation will get out of hand. A major share of the inflation of World War I came after the Armistice.

It is true there will be a heauthy stimulus to revive consumer goods production (which means making new cars and refrigerators and houses and carpet sweepers) but there will also be a mixup if a little of that unfamiliar luxury, advance planning, is not indulged in.

Obviously the pent-up demand for goods will cushion the shock of demobilization if properly employed. Demobilized manufacturers will rush to produce goods and will hire demobilized men and most economists believe what is called a "replacement boom" will occur. But unless carefully managed this might well be a stop-gap affair. It has great potentialities for bridging the demobilization gulf but only, I think, if plans are carefully laid both before and after. It is like the tinder that sets fire to the bigger logs. If the tinder is misplaced it only burns itself out amid smoke and discouragement. Planning here is needed just as much as anywhere else.

The Bureau of the Budget recommended $1,400,000 for the Resources Planning Board. The House threw the Board out altogether. Now the Senate Appropriations Committee proposes to "keep it alive" with $200,000. Probably the committee view will prevail.

I have no particular brief for the NRPB. Any agency could do the thing. But somebody must do it. It will save the taxpayers millions, almost certainly billions, of dollars, if satisfactory plans are drawn now. It is just a joke to assume that $200,000 will take care of plans to reshuffle 30,000,000 persons.

Latin America Speaks: Mexico

Restrictions on Civilian Driving ..... ***By Elizabeth Fagg***

Mexico soon will experience its most direct civilian rationing through a new decree which will restrict driving of private automobiles, a measure aimed to conserve Mexican rubber supplies now largely dependent upon those of the United States.

The new restriction, which is so mild that few car owners will find it a serious handicap, prohibits use of private cars one day each week, except Saturdays and Sundays, which are open. Only larger cities of 30,000 inhabitants or more will be brought under this measure, making a total of some 22 cities and the Federal District—Mexico City—which will be affected.

The unusual system will be carried out by dividing cars into five groups corresponding to each of the five weekdays. Each day will be assigned a color, and plates bearing the words "Economy in Rubber" and the color of that day will be affixed to the cars. The driver must stay off the streets on his assigned day. A day is counted from 8 o'clock to 8 o'clock.

Cars in essential services are exempted, as commercial trucks, diplomatic cars, police, fire and mail carriers, etc.

The restriction will be the first governmental measure bringing the war directly to the everyday life of the Mexican people. No civilian restrictions of any kind have been applied before, and Mexicans have been able to drive their cars as freely as in peace times, although certain indirect war measures affected them.

The unrestricted use of tires caused many observers to fear that Mexico's dwindling rubber supplies, if not more carefully guarded, could reach a point threatening the essential transportation and commerce of the country.

The Mexican Government accepted rubber rationing in principle in the agreement last September with the United States Rubber Reserve Company. Under this agreement, Mexico was to sell to the United States all the guayule and other plant rubber collected in the Republic, under an intensified program of exploitation, and in return was to receive a certain amount of tree rubber to meet minimum requirements from United States stockpiles.

Because United States supplies already were carefully rationed for war use, Mexico agreed to restrict its own use in order not to drain from these supplies.

A National Rubber Board was set up to administer priorities to the rubber industry. Rubber products were divided into classifications of "indispensable," "necessary," and "of relative utility" as a basis for priorities. Now, however, because of the "rubber crisis," industries of the first classification will receive all crude supplies, according to Economy Secretary Francisco Javier Gaxiola, Jr., and within this classification preferences will be established.

There are many who feel that Mexico will have to take further steps than these, however, if a real crisis is to be averted in the country's rubber supplies. Since Mexico produces almost no tree rubber, its crude supplies are limited almost entirely to those to be received from the United States.

Secretary of Economy Gaxiola, in commenting on the new driving restriction, said that a second request for 1,200 tons of rubber had been sent the United States Rubber Development Board a month and a half ago, but it was not known when the request would be granted. He said that some 120 tons of rubber which had been withheld in Mexico were to be released by the Government to the industry.

To Change the Subject:

Women Need Pride in Industrial Report Cards ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

When we were youngsters in school, it wasn't the little girls who most often played hooky. Our adventuresome little brothers were more likely to detour around the school building and make for the swimming hole. We of the pigtails usually cared more about our report card than the boys did, and we didn't want any absent or tardy marks to mar them if we could help it.

But now it is women, in their newly found jobs in industry, who are considered the chief offenders when it comes to "absenteeism." There seems to be no question that women do miss work more often than men. The Life and Labor Bulletin, published by the National Women's Trade Union League, quotes Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations head, as estimating the average wartime absenteeism of both men and women at 4.5 per cent—considerably higher than the peacetime rate—but he places the women's rate alone at 6.5 per cent. The League does not question the fairness of these figures.

It does, however, offer some explanations for them, assuming that an understanding of the reasons will pave the way for an improvement of the record.

Many Chores Face Women

"Consider the matter of home responsibilities," says the author of this article, herself a woman worker of long experience. "Women must do many chores in the time around the edges of their job in the plant, especially now that the six-day week has suspended the Saturday half holiday." Shopping, made more difficult by rationing, must be done somehow. Most women wash and iron for their families, even though they hold jobs in industry. Getting meals is something they do without question. Many get in some sewing and mending for the children. And of course there always is cleaning. If now and then a woman decides to stay home for a day and catch up, it's understandable.

But absenteeism in wartime is classed as a form of sabotage. What's to be done about it?

The author of the Trade Union League article has several answers. Here's one:

"Community forces—aware of workers' needs—can and should see that essential facilities and services are set up to adjust certain difficulties beyond the plant gate. Store hours should be staggered, transportation eased, and banks and ration boards should adjust hours in harmony with workers' needs. The Government, in addition to furnishing funds to help provide such community facilities as better housing, nursery schools, and recreational centers, has a responsibility to help solve the problem of absenteeism. And we don't mean legislation against it."

Education in the virtue of going to work regularly, rather than harsh criticism, will help, the writer of this article maintains.

"There are literally hundreds of thousands of new workers with no industrial backgrounds, no shop habits nor discipline," she points out, "Women must learn that in a work environment personal likes and dislikes have no place."

Blushing Memory

All of us who have been a long time in business, industry, or a profession know what this woman means. We all have had to learn that you work at your job whether the mood is upon you or not, and we've all come to take pride in our regularity at our posts. But it wasn't always so. I remember, with blushes now, on my first job, I blithely informed my employer I was taking two weeks off to go home for Christmas, never thinking my absence might inconvenience the office. Hadn't I always had a Christmas holiday?

Women may have to be taught by regular lessons that it is important not to take that day off now and then. One plant, so my Trade Union League bulletin informs me, put up posters which told how many screws each employee helped to make each day and explained the vital uses to which these screws were put in the manufacture of planes, tanks, guns, and ships. Then one day a new poster appeared: "Today there were 40 employees absent. America loses 408,240 screws." After that the absentee rate dropped. Today this company is proud of its attendance records.

Education will help. So will community co-operation designed to lighten home responsibilities. One hears few complaints as to the ability of women workers to learn the skills required of them. Soon, it may be hoped, women also will be improving their attendance records so that their industrial report cards will be as good as those we used to bring home with pride from grammer school.

China Faces Urgent Task of Modernizing Agriculture

Soil specialists say postwar production of nation's farmers can be doubled easily if modern methods are applied to fields and wastelands and if old hindrances are eliminated.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, May 19—One of the world's most fascinating and most urgent postwar tasks will be the modern improvement of China's 40-centuries-old agriculture.

Agriculturists who know what they are talking about are of the opinion that the production of China's farmers can be doubled easily if modern methods are applied to fields and wasteland alike without hindrances from antiquated conditions of land ownership, village administration, agricultural finance, and local commerce.

The Chinese Government has done much to investigate the tremendous possibilities of raising a poverty-ridden population of probably more than 500,000,000 people to real prosperity and to pave the way for large-scale practical reform work after the war. But has it also tried to deal with the less romantic and more vital task of increasing agricultural production within inevitably narrow limits while the war and its worst consequence—Free China's isolation from the outside world—are continuing?

Best Educational Product

In these practical efforts as well as in its planning, the Government is being helped by a widely scattered group of modern trained agricultural scientists and economists. Wherever I met any of those Chinese who either have studied and worked in the United States and other foreign countries or are pupils of American, Canadian, or English missionary agriculturists at old-established Chinese universities, I invariably was impressed with the competence, integrity, devotion, and modesty of those men who, together with a certain type of modern engineer, probably are the best product of China's educational contact with the Western World.

These men are few, the funds at their disposal are relatively small and most of them have to fight against great odds of many kinds. But what has been accomplished in Chinese agriculture during the war is due mainly to those few hundred people and their self-sacrificing enthusiasm for the details of their work.

Not only in Chengtu, whose universities and research and experimental institutions are the working center of agricultural science in China today, but in numerous other places these men quietly have studied the soil and climate and plants of most agricultural areas. They have developed innumerable varieties of new seeds of rice and wheat and dozens of other plants which will bear richer crops and withstand the rigors of specific local climatic and soil conditions better than the seeds traditionally used.

Modern Methods Devised

They have devised modern methods of cultivation. They have carried on patient and therefore successful educational work among the most conservative of farmers. They have courageously faced reactionary landlords and old-fashioned local officials and they have not been discouraged by the disproportion between the needs of the country and their necessarily limited success nor by their own poor living conditions. Improved rice seeds have been applied in various localities of 13 provinces on almost 400,000 acres with the result that an additional quantity of 40,000 tons of rice was produced, or about 15 to 20 per cent more than normally.

Similar results have been achieved on a moderate scale with other foodstuffs, cotton, and oil seed and in practically every other branch of agriculture. Modern insect-control measures have been introduced in a number of localities—also with the result of a considerable local increase in production.

The 6 per cent rise of the total agricultural acreage in Free China in the average of the years from 1940 to 1942 as compared with that of the years from 1931 to 1937, although due mainly to rising prices, in some part has been made possible by the co-operation of these men whose advice and practical help to the farmers enabled many of them to plant remunerative spring crops before the main fall crops on fields which normally had been cropped once a year only for the latter.

Expansion of Acreage

To another part, this expansion of acreage is the consequence of scattered irrigation work that has been carried out either in continuation of the activities of international famine relief organs in China or in execution of new schemes devised by foreign-trained Chinese irrigation engineers. The total area of land that has been improved by irrigation for the first time made usable for growing crops since the war began in 1937 is about 800,000 acres.

The only technical improvements which so far have not gone beyond the experimental stage because of the shortage of the necessary materials in consequence of the war are those relating to agricultural implements, and especially to the introduction of chemical fertilizers. But for these, as for all the other necessary measures whose combination one day may easily doubtle China's agricultural yield, blueprints are being worked out for the postwar plan.

The Government-owned Farmers Bank, apart from doing whatever it can within its restricted means for agricultural-promotion work of a technical kind, during the last two years has endeavored to lay a foundation for the proper fulfillment of the peasant's most urgent and most important demands—finance at reasonable rates. The Chinese farmer always has been debt-ridden and the interest rates that have been charged to him through the centuries have been proverbially high.

More Modern System

The Farmers Bank, therefore, has established a more modern system of granting loans for protective purposes to cultivators which is to prevent to the greatest possible extent misappropriation by those in the rural communities on whom the individual farmers are economically dependent. The Bank and other Government institutions are for this purpose working largely through agricultural co-operative societies whose number has greatly increased during the year.

The co-operatives still are suffering from characteristics that are impeding their tasks but are being improved gradually by whatever measure of supervision can be enforced in tens of thousands of small villages where vested interests naturally are paramount. The total amount of rural loans of the Farmers Bank and other Government institutions now is above $25,000,000 in American money. However small the amount may be, these loans, which are cheaper than any other, are gaining importance steadily and, according to a recent investigation, represent 6 per cent of all the money which the farmers in selected communities of 15 provinces took up last year as against a mere 2 per cent in 1938. Loans granted by co-operatives are of considerable magnitude now, being 34 per cent of the total compared with 17 per cent in 1938.

But the loans of private banks, which mostly are less advantageous to the farmers, also have increased from 8 to 19 per cent of the total. Pawn shops, local firms, and individual money lenders, which as a rule charge by far the highest interest rates and stipulate the most onerous conditions, still contributed 39 per cent of all loans taken up by the farmers in 1942. But they provided 70 per cent of the total in 1938. The National Agricultural Research Bureau further reports that the highest monthly interest rates that had to be paid in 1942 was still between 12 and 20 per cent, while the average of what is described as "ordinary" interest rates was reduced slightly from 2.1 per cent in 1938 to 2 per cent a month in 1942.

Land Tenancy

An even more important and elementary problem than loans at reasonable rates is that of land tenancy. The National Agricultural Research Bureau reported some time ago that 37 per cent of all Chinese farmers are independent in the sense that they own the land they till, while the others are tenants of all or most of the land they work. But the number of owner farmers has not, apparently, been very considerably reduced in consequence of economic developments during the war.

It is considered impossible while the war lasts to attempt anything like a thoroughgoing land reform in accordance with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's promise to make every Chinese farmer the owner of the land he tills. However, this promise has by no means been forgotten by the villagers, and ways of gradually carrying it into effect after the war are being considered by the Government, together with plans for the reduction of land rents.

The newspapers and magazines in recent months have given much attention to the tenancy and rent problems and the social measures in favor of the farmers laid down by Dr. Sun as the most essential guiding principle for the social and economic policies of the Kuomintang Party are being quoted more frequently than for a long time in the hope that they may be carried out when victory is won.

Associated Press

Women and Children Are Farmers in China

Upper: Traveling in style! These Chinese youngsters ride home on a buffalo after doing a man's work in the fields. Nearly all farm work is being done by China's women and children. Lower: Chinese women harvesting lettuce crop to be marketed in near-by town. Vegetables occupy an important place in the Chinese diet, since millions of Chinese do not see any meat for months at a time.

Italy's Fascists Have a Shake-Up

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—A shake-up in Italy's Fascist Party was reported today by the Berlin Radio, with Carlo Scorza, Party Secretary and Mussolini's righthand man, taking over leadership of the Party's "organization of combatants."

DNB said also in a Rome dispatch heard by the Associated Press that Col. Allesandro Scala had been named Chief of Staff of the Fascist youth organizations, many of whose members have recently been reported in violent opposition to policies of the Party leadership.

The combatant organization, over which Signor Scorza assumed personal command, trains war veteran for administrative jobs in the Party so they can gradually replace those who have not yet seen service in the Army.

The Rome radio reported last week that six Fascist officials had been expelled from the Party by Mussolini.

Echoes of Tunisia in the South Pacific

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, May 22—The rumble of tanks and bursting of bombs in Tunisia can be heard distinctly in the momentary quiet of these island battlefronts. Not that the sound actually travels halfway around the world, but the impact is sharply felt as each Allied success brings closer the day when full Allied strength can be diverted to the Pacific.

The most tangible result expected to follow the conclusion of the war in Africa will be the opening up of a shorter sea route to the Pacific. With the Mediterranean and Suez made safe again for shipping, and African bases, particularly Eritrea, utilized fully as way stations, war materials from United States East Coast industries will move to India, whence they can be moved up to the waiting Burma front.

Only on this front, it is felt, can an all-out war against the Japanese be most profitably executed and to attempt to get supplies to Burma via the Pacific involves a long and tortuous route which would tie up ships for months on each turnabout voyage.

Conservative View Taken

It is not felt here that conclusion of hostilities in Africa necessarily signals the opening of a big effort in the Pacific. It is recognized that Africa is only a springboard for the invasion of Europe.

Thus the demand for supplies in that theater will be even greater than the African demands which have cut off all but a trickle to the Pacific in past months. Yet the mere opening of a new supply route would expedite the present flow to the Pacific, and, it is felt, have the net result of increasing it to some extent.

The task in this area thus resolves itself into one of keeping the enemy occupied. This has not been pushed in the past three months principally because fresh war plans—formulated in the light of global strategy outlined at Casablanca—were being mapped out by the war leaders from all Pacific commands.

The interim has not been wasted. It has provided the needed time to consolidate and work out problems of snags in port turn-around facilities, building new air strips, removing kinks in the new equipment which has arrived and is piling up for the next move.

Moreover, Marine and Army units which fought on Guadalcanal have had time to rest and revise their tactics and to indoctrinate those troops in the area which have not had actual combat experience.

At the same time, two limited operations have further strengthened land positions. Occupation of the Russell Islands has provided not only a buffer for Guadalcanal but has placed our troops within actual sight of Japanese-held Georgia.

Meanwhile, the new air strip on the Russells cuts 120 miles—nearly half of the operations range of some fighers—off the round trip of United States fighter planes bound for the Japanese base, thereby reducing the former operational losses resulting from some fighters being unable to quite make the return trip to Henderson Field.

By occupying the atoll of Funafuti, we have straightened our defense—the offensive line extending from Canton Island down through the New Hebrides toward New Caledonia—afforded greater protection for shipping routes which run south and east at that line and placed the Gilbert, Marshalls, Wake, and even Truk within closer range of our bombers. These are small unnewsworthy operations but have a very definite bearing on overall strategy.

Navy in Defense Role

From a purely naval standpoint the concentration of warships in the South Pacific is now relegated to more or less the role of a covering defense force, unless the range of operations is extended by moving forward the necessary air coverage. This demands primarily the acquisition of more islands.

But the South Pacific force Headquarters here is making no comments on its future plans which were delineated by the Washington Pacific strategy conference last month. It is stated that the Japanese area is now on the strategic defensive and with them using a single air force from Rabaul for strikes against the Solomons and Papua both, the objective for American forces in the South and Southwest Pacific is now a single one.

To prevent Japanese consolidation, sap the enemy's strength, and provide the diversion of his forces it stated here that new moves are planned and will be put into operation shortly.

Thus it would appear that Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral William J. Halsey's commands are directing their efforts in the same direction and are working toward the same goal.

RCAF Considered Among Best Fed

TORONTO—Young men in the Royal Canadian Air Force are now considered among the best fed troops in the world, as a new daily ration, served at mess tables across Canada, has been planned, prepared and supervised according to the latest developments in nutrition and cookery.

Some months ago, RCAF headquarters undertook an exhaustive study with particular regard to nutrition. A test kitchen was established, and dietitians drawn from restaurants, hotels, and hospitals to supervise feeding problems in the service. Recipes were developed to combine maximum food value.

For the first time in the history of military affairs, women have been placed in charge of feeding the troops, it was pointed out by Wing Commander F. F. Tisdall, chief nutrition officer of the RCAF. He believes it has resulted in cleaner mess halls, better food and less waste, for women are really interested in cooking. Experienced dietitians were commissioned into the women's division in February, 1942. They plan the menus, draw the ration, watch cooking methods, and taste every dish before it is served.

Two thirds of the kitchen staff are of the women's division, with men to do the heavy work. They have taken on eight weks' course at Guelph, learning how to prepare baked goods, prepare meats, and all the other phases of the cook's job. The "perfect" ration came into effect in June, 1942.

Braves Head West After Double-Header Tomorrow

Conclude Home Stay By Playing Two With Cubs

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Those rollicking Braves, with their first division hustle and popular new faces, close a very successful home stand tomorrow by playing a double-header with the lowly Chicago Cubs. If the weather is kind to Bob Quinn (for a change), a good crowd will attend, as it is the final appearance here of the local National Leaguers for almost a month.

When they take an 11:40 train out of Boston on Monday morning, the Coleman-Kelly outfit will make extended stops at St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, in that order, before returning to the banks of the Charles late next month. And by that time we will have a much clearer picture of the club's intentions in this 1943 pennant race.

Edge Over West

This Braves' drive to second place, accomplished chiefly through their ability to win seven of eight starts with the Cardinals, Reds and Pirates, marks the arrival of a new and surprising dominance over the so-called West. For the first time in a number of years, the locals already have proven themselves capable of holding their own with the four hostile rivals from the wide open spaces.

A year ago, while finishing seventh, the Braves gained only 31 victories in 88 starts against the Cards, Pirates, Reds and Cubs. Only in the Cub series did Casey Stengel gain an edge. But the war has changed a lot of things, and the Braves no longer are being kicked around by anybody for any length of time. At least, not on what they have shown to date.

In the Cubs, the Allston ball yard this week end presents the most confused spectacle in the National League. Jimmy Wilson's floundering eighth placers came here at the foot of a nine-game streak, still in search of their initial eastern win. Four of the nine were lost in Philadelphia, of all places.

New Uniforms

Not since 1925, when Rabbit Maranville took a fling at managing, have the Bruins hit bottom with such a resounding thud. They had 19 defeats early today, seven by the shutout route. As one Chicago critic put it, perhaps they cannot get used to playing in big league uniforms. In '42, you remember, they wore those fancy light-weight, baby blue outfits, resented so by the players.

However, Frankie Frisch, among others, maintains that these same Cubs are the dark horses of the race and will have to be reckoned with later. We shall see.

The big news in the Bruins camp, of course, is not the club's position in the race, but the status of Lou Novikoff. Lou was the last of the holdouts, falling into line when Phil Wrigley let go his end of the rope just before the team reached the Hub. Phil could wait no longer for his Bruins to start moving ahead and strengthen his grip on the holdout debate. That double blanking in Phillie on Thursday must have been the last straw.

At any rate, Novikoff is happy again and will join the team in Chicago next week. Meanwhile, Wilson hopes that the arrival of the Mad Russian will spark the attack into new adventures—but probably doubts if it will.

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Briefs . . . The Braves had their four best pitchers ready for the Cubs—Barrett, Tobin, Javery and Andrews . . . Ed Stanky, rookie second baseman of the Cubs, led the American Association in batting a year ago at Milwaukee. He came here second to Billy Herman of the Dodgers in the runs-batted-in table . . . The Red Sox are home next Wednesday for the start of a series with the American League's West.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tony Lupien's costly error in the 13th inning brought about Detroit's defeat of the Red Sox yesterday, 2-1 . . . Joe Hoover reached second base with two out in the 13th when Lupien dropped his easy pop fly, and scored when Doc Cramer stepped up and drove Tex Hughson's first pitch into right field safely . . . It was Hughson's fifth unsuccessful try for victory No. 3 . . . His record is now two and two . . . The Braves have escaped the weather by working out in the Commonwealth Armory.

Baseball Fans Agree Chicago Needs Russian

CHICAGO, May 22 (AP)—Baseball fans agreed today that the Chicago Cubs need Lou Novikoff's slugging to pull them out of their last-place berth in the National League—but the broad-beamed outfielder will get bench duty if he's not in tip-top condition, as he claims, when he arrives in town tomorrow.

"I have no reason to doubt Novikoff's word that he is in shape after his adventures with his semi-pro outfit," the Cubs' general manager, James J. Gallagher, said today. "But he must convince Manager Jim Wilson that he's in the pink before he steps into the lineup. We hope he's OK, for we would like to use him Wednesday when we open at home against the Giants."

Making arrangements with Ford Frick, President of the National League, to have Novikoff reinstated after he automatically was placed on the ineligible list for failing to report, Gallagher was touchy about the salary decision reached on the coast.

"Pants Rowland (President of the Cubs' Los Angeles club) actually did the work of signing Lou," he remarked. "But it is not our policy to discuss contracts, and that's that."

Novikoff, however, has stressed his physical fitness by insisting that his salary was made retroactive to include the time spent in training with his semi-pro team.

Unofficially, the most popular guess was that the Mad Russian, who hit .300 last year, had signed at a compromise figure of $8,500. This would represent $1,500 less than he originally thought he was worth, but considerably more than the $6,500 the Cubs had stood pat on during the monetary tug-of-war.

Tigers Drop Wertz

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Tigers announced the release on option of outfielder Victor Wertz to Buffalo of the International League. Wertz, just 18 years old, has 1-A draft classification and reports for induction into the Army June 30 at York, Pa.

The release shaves the Detroit roster to 21 players, but the club announced John McHale, one-time Notre Dame football center, would be available for a month before entering the Navy. McHale is a first baseman.

Safe at First —By Pap'

NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHERS ARE ONLY HUMAN
Heinz BECKER —THE CUBS' ROOKIE FIRST BASEMAN FROM MILWAUKEE
A SWITCH-HITTER, HE HAS A .341 AVERAGE FOR LAST SEASON TO RECOMMEND HIM
AN OLD SOCCER PLAYER, EH?
BECKER WAS A SOCCER STAR BEFORE HE TURNED TO BASEBALL
PAP
AP Features

"We'll have a real good infield," said Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Chicago Cubs, "and it may even be great if Heinz Becker hits major league pitching the way he clubbed minor league hurling all through his career."

That was at the start of the season. Becker hasn't shown much power at the plate in the early weeks of the pennant chase, but Wilson has been very patient.

"This is an old story," Heinz explains. "I never yet have hit in the spring. But just about the time I figure I can't even buy a base hit, they start falling safe for me. I wish they'd start right now."

Last season, with Milwaukee, Becker batted .341 to finish a couple of points behind Ed Stanky for the American Association crown. A switch hitter, he has never failed to hit .300 or better in his five years of pro ball.

Heinz went over big in Milwaukee. That is easy to understand. He was born in Germany and lived there until he was six. His father moved his family to Venezuela to raise cattle for three years. Dallas was the next stop. Heinz was 11 or 12 years old before he learned about baseball. Since that time, however, he has come along fast.

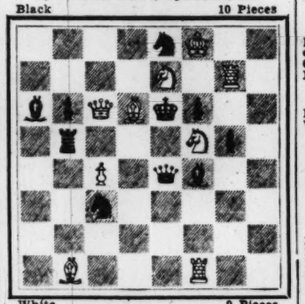
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

May 22, 1943

Problem No. 2555

By John W. White, Opelousas, La.

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

4ktK2/4Kt1R1/bpQBkp2/1r3Ktp1/2P1qb2/-2kt5/8/1B3R2

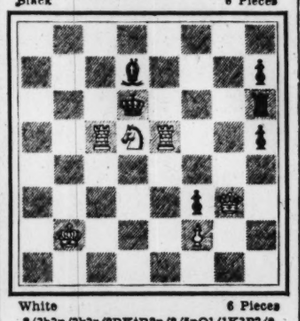
White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2556

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

8/3b3p/3k3r/2RKtR2p/8/5pQ1/1K3P2/8

White to play and mate in three

(Zlata Praha, 1908. A creditable work by the Georgia clergyman.)

Solutions to Problems

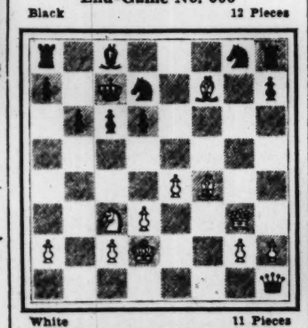
No. 2553. Kt-Kt2

No. 2554. 1. Q-B3 threatens
2. Q-B8ch
1. ——— Q-R
2. R-K
1. ——— B-B4
2. Q-B3
1. ——— B-B5
2. BxPch

End-Game No. 655. Black wins: 1 . . . RxPch (Black); 2 KxR, P-K6; 3 PxP, Kt-B5ch; 4 K-Kt3, Q-Kt4ch; 5 K-B2, Q-R5ch; 6 K-Kt, Kt-R6 mate.

End-Game No. 666

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White offers another sacrifice to speed mate (Bowdler-Conway, London, 1796!)

"The Golden Treasury of Chess"

Five hundred and forty games of chess, from Ruy Lopes to Keres, have been selected by Francis J. Wellmuth after years devoted to this labor of love. These Horowitz and Harkness have just published under the happy title "The Golden Treasury of Chess," the fourth of their Chess Classics Series.

Frank Marshall, in the Introduction, sums it up with: "There is no other collection of such scope, such all-inclusiveness and, it may be added, with such a profusion of strikingly brilliant games." There are many illustrations of historical interest, and frequent diagrams.

It may be secured from the publishers, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., for $3, or, in a deluxe edition, for $5.

Steiner California Champion

The California Open State Championship has been won by Herman Steiner with a score of 17-0. Steiner is well known in New York chess circles and has frequently competed in national chess events. Now that Arthur Dake, who has gained lasting fame for his win from World Champion Alekhine in the 1932 Pasadena tournament, is in retirement, a family man helping Seattle's war effort, Steiner is the Coast's undisputed champion.

Other scores were S. Finkelstein, 15-2; J. Chernis, 13½-3½; M. Barsin, 13-4; C. Henderson, 11-6; M. Forti, 10-7; M. Cohen, 9-8; Mrs. N. Roos, 9-8; F. Hufnagel, 8½-8½; P. Lenk, 7-10; R. Martin, 7-10; D. Karpilowsky, 6½-10½; N. Linght, 5½-11½; K. Levienne, 5-12; G. Dobsevage, 4½-12½; H. von Sel, 4½-12½; E. Everett, 3½-13½; F. Brieger, 2½-14½.

Boston Game

Here is a closely fought game won by the president of the United States Chess Federation in the current Massachusetts State Championship now being played at the Boston City Club.

Wing Gambit

Keller White	Sturgis Black	Keller White	Sturgis Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	30 Q-Kt7	R-B3
2 P-QKt4	PxP	31 Q-Kt4	Q-B5
3 P-QR3	P-Q4	32 R-K4	Q-Q4
4 KP×P	QxP	33 P-R4	R(B)-Q3
5 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	34 Q-B3	R-KR
6 PxP	KtxP	35 P-Kt3	P-Kt4
7 Kt-B3	Q-Q	36 Q-B3	R-B3
8 B-B4	P-K3	37 Q-R	*R-R4
9 Castles	Kt-KB3	38 R-Q4	Q-B6
10 P-Q4	B-K2	39 R-K3	Q-B4
11 Kt-QKt5	P-QR3	40 P-Kt4	Q-Kt3
12 B-Q3	KtxB	41 Q-R3ch	K-K
13 QxKt	B-Q2	42 R(K3)-Q3	R-Q4
14 Kt-B3	Q-B2	43 RxR	PxR
15 R-K	B-B3	44 P-B3	Q-R3
16 Kt-K5	Castles KR	45 R-R3ch	R-R3
17 B-B4	B-Q3	46 RxR	PxR
18 R-K3	KR-Q	47 QxP	Q-K6ch
19 R-R3	QR-B	48 K-Kt2	Q-K7ch
20 KtxB	QxKt	49 K-Kt3	Q-K4ch
21 B-Kt5	B-K4	50 K-Kt2	P-Q5
22 BxKt	BxB	51 Q-R8ch	K-B2
23 QxPch	K-B	52 Q-Kt7ch	K-Kt3
24 P-Q5	Q-Q3	53 P-R5ch	K-Kt4
25 Kt-K4	QxP	54 Q-Kt7ch	K-R5
26 R-K	Q-Q8	55 P-R6	Q-K7ch
27 R(R3)-K3	QxP	56 K-Kt1	K-Kt5
28 KtxB	PxKt	57 Q-B7ch	P-K4
29 Q-R6ch	K-K2	Resigns	

European Game

The Munich Tournament, won by Alekhine, was accompanied by a "Reserves" tournament, won by a young Swedish expert, Danielsson, who scored 8-3. Here is his victory over Nestler, Italian representative:

Queen's Pawn Game

Danielsson White	Nestler Black	Danielsson White	Nestler Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19 B-Kt	Kt-B3
2 P-Q4	P-Kt3	20 Q-K3	R-K
3 P-B4	B-Kt2	21 P-Q5	Kt-Kt
4 Kt-B3	P-Q4	22 QxRP	Kt-Q2
5 B-B4	Castles	23 Q-Q4ch	K-Kt
6 P-K3	P-B4	24 Kt-K4	Kt-Kt3
7 B-Kt5	PxQP	25 Kt-Kt5	Kt-Q2
8 KPxP	PxP	26 Q-KR4	Kt-B3
9 BxP	Kt-B3	27 Q-R6	Q-R4
10 Castles	B-Kt5	28 R-K3	R-B6
11 P-KR3	BxKt	29 R-K5	R-B4
12 QxB	Kt-Q2	30 KtxRP	KtxP
13 BxB	KxB	31 BxP	PxB
14 QR-Q	Kt-Kt3	32 QxPch	K-R
15 B-Kt3	Kt-R4	33 R-R5	Kt-B5
16 B-B2	Kt(Kt3)-B5	34 Kt-Kt5ch	KtxR
17 P-QKt3	Kt-Q3	35 Q-R7 mate	
18 KR-K	R-B		

Daly Leads State Chess

H. B. Daly, still untied and undefeated, leads the annual state championship with 12-0, but he has adjourned a critical pawn ending with C. S. Jacobs, now in third place with 9-2. Dr. G. Katz is second with 12-1. Other leading scores are Welch, 9½-2½; Magri, 7½-4½; Sturgis, 7-5; and Gates, 6-4.

Browns Close in 1922

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The closest the St. Louis Browns have been to the American League championship was in 1922. The team finished second with an average of .604, winning 93 games while losing 61.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	8	.636
Cleveland	13	9	.591
Washington	14	12	.538
Detroit	11	11	.500
St. Louis	9	10	.474
Philadelphia	12	14	.462
Chicago	9	11	.450
Boston	10	15	.400

Results May 21

Detroit 2, Boston 1, (13 inns.)
Chicago 1, Washington 0.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1.
One game postponed.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Partee	44	6	14	0	4	.318
Doerr	168	9	28	1	12	.272
Fox	75	10	18	0	5	.240
Lazor	26	3	6	0	4	.231
Simmons	51	4	13	0	8	.255
Peacock	44	2	10	0	3	.227
Lake	85	12	19	0	3	.224
Lupien	100	5	22	0	6	.220
Cronin	32	1	7	0	4	.219
Culberson	19	3	4	0	0	.211
Tabor	60	8	11	0	3	.183
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167
Garrison	44	2	7	0	0	.159
Miles	27	3	4	0	4	.148

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	85	11	29	1	11	.341
Gentile	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Workman	88	9	24	2	13	.273
Ryan	23	4	6	1	3	.261
Burns	82	5	13	1	3	.256
Joost	81	10	20	1	8	.247
Ross	82	12	20	2	8	.244
Kluttz	41	4	10	0	4	.244
Masi	29	5	6	1	4	.206
Wietelmann	73	6	17	0	6	.233
Holmes	84	8	19	0	1	.226
Poland	26	3	4	0	3	.154
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Bay State Did Not Realize Johnny Burke's Full Ability

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

World War II already has taken a cruel toll of the younger crop of outstanding New England amateur golfers, starting with Teddy Crocker of The Country Club in the early stages of the conflict with Japan; then Leo Martin of Trapelo, missing at sea; and more recently, John P. Burke of Newport, R. I., one of the victims of the African campaign, who as late as a week ago Sunday sent a "Mothers' Day" cablegram home.

The full measure of Johnny Burke's ability, potentialities, and record as a golfer probably is not as fully realized here in Massachusetts as it was in the Metropolitan New York District, for the modest, quiet-spoken Rhode Island boy entered into a sort of Damon and Phintias relationship with Charles Pettijohn, Jr., of New York while both were students at Georgetown, as a result of which he joined a New York club and played much of his tournament golf over there from 1937 through 1940.

Won Met Amateur

In 1940, the year of his graduation from Georgetown, Johnny, best golfer ever born and reared in Rhode Island, won the Metropolitan amateur championship. That was two years after he had established himself as a noted figure through winning the intercollegiate championship at Louisville. That Metropolitan was a sweet victory for Burke, in that one of his victims was Willie Turnesa, the National amateur champion of 1938; doubly sweet in that Turnesa had beaten him 4 and 2 in the first round of the '38 National at Oakmont.

Turnesa, on that occasion, headed for the title, had gone to the turn on the baffling Oakmont course in 36 strokes and had followed that up with four consecutive 3's. That was the year I had become so impressed with Burke's play, in winning the national intercollegiate and in other tournaments, that I established him as my No. 1 favorite for the amateur title.

It was just prior to the Massachusetts open championship at Oyster Harbors in 1934 that I first heard of Johnny Burke. Fred Corcoran, then M. C. A. Executive Secretary, remarked a day or two before the State open: "There's a youngster playing in the State open that you ought to look over. He's a Rhode Island kid in his teens, Johnny Burke, and he looks like a 'natural.'" Johnny, at the time was only 17. He looked good, no mistake about that. Though he finished in a tie for 19th place, at 310, he broke 80 in all four of the medal play rounds, which was better than could be said of some who finished above him. He also finished in the upper half of the field by a substantial margin.

That same year Johnny won the Rhode Island amateur championship, defended his title successfully the next two years, was disqualified in '37 for arriving too late for his allotted time in the medal round, but won again in 1938. He won the Rhode Island open in 1936 and again in '38, this latter after a grand duel with Jim Turnesa, last year's runner-up to Sam Snead in the National P. G. A. Burke's five-foot putt on the 72d green landed him a stroke ahead of one of the members of the famous Turnesa golfing family. As I recall it, Johnny was seven strokes behind Turnesa after the first 36 holes.

Prior to winning the Rhode Island amateur, Johnny had won the State caddie championship and the State schoolboy title. In the 1938 State amateur, he led the field by eight strokes in the qualifying 36 holes, with 68, 76, and in 128 holes of play, qualification and match, he was 12 strokes under even 4's. In the 36-hole final he had a 68 in the forenoon and went to the turn in 35 after luncheon to subdue Sam Neild, Jr., who had a morning 71 himself.

Not the Only Time

The eight-stroke lead in the R. I. amateur qualification of 1938 was not the only time he spreadeagled a field in medal play, for in the Sweetser Cup tournament of 1939 he duplicated that feat, but in a much more pretentious way. The tournament was played at Winged Foot and in the field were a group of stars, including Dick Chapman, who won the National amateur on the same course in 1940, and Ray Billows, who had won the Sweetser Trophy three times. Burke walked right away from them all, with 147 for the first 36 holes, then a 69 in the third round, played on so torrid a day that a number of the contestants dropped out. Then he wound up with a 73, for a total of 289, five strokes better than the score which landed Bobby Jones in a tie for the National open of 1929. Ray Billows scored 297 and Dick Chapman 300.

In the National amateurs, Burke failed to show his best, or else bumped into something hot, such as Turnesa at Oakmont, or Chapman at Winged Foot. He did go to the quarter-finals in that 1940 championship, his third-round victim being that great little Brooklyn amateur, Frank Strafaci. That was a match in which Burke showed his spirit, for after being three up with as many to go, he lost the next two, then was bunkered at the home hole, at the back of the trap and a down-hill lie, when he exploded out two feet from the cup and saved his one-up lead.

Shorts From Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—It has been said that there's nothing like a good depression to help baseball, so maybe the prosperity of these times is reflected in the experiments this season with starting times for ball games . . . The "depression" theory is that when men are out of work they have plenty of time to visit the ball park, but when they're working hard they can't get away afternoons . . . So far this season major league clubs have played afternoon, night, twilight and morning games—the last two presumably for the benefit of war workers . . . Now, with doubleheaders piling up, the Dodgers and Reds have scheduled a daylight-and-dusk double-header for June 30 and the Phillies and Braves are booked for morning and afternoon bill June 15 . . . How about a continuous performance next?

♪ ♪ ♪

A lot of you likely can remember when there weren't so many places to go and when a holiday always meant one game in the morning, lunch at that place across the street from the park and another game right afterward . . . And on July 4 you tossed firecrackers at the umps and likely as not hung around to toss rocks at the carryall in which the visiting team was riding to its hotel . . . Well, you're riding to the park in streetcars again, so maybe the rest will come back.

♪ ♪ ♪

A lot of ball clubs have been polling the fans about starting times, but the most novel poll was conducted in Oakland, Calif., recently (result hasn't reached here yet) . . . The idea was to start a double-header at 1 p. m. and count how many people left after the first game . . . If many departed, that was supposed to prove that swing shifters, who had to get to work about four, liked the idea of having a game early enough for them to see.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ben Epstein, Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette: "The Chiang Kai-shek of Pine Bluff is Robert Hing. The 15-year-old Chinese who cut capers in the backfield for the Colts last year has been elected President of the Pine Bluff Junior High School Student Council. Well, the Zebras always did boast an all-state Hing back."

♪ ♪ ♪

Harris Horder, former six-day bike racer who joined the American Army in Australia, was the tail gunner in a Liberator bomber that shot down six of 12 attacking Jap Zeroes over New Guinea recently . . . Must have thought they were trying to steal a lap at 6 a. m. . . . The bakers and cooks softball team was the first Fort Sheridan outfit to challenge the newly organized WAAC squad. If they lose, the soldiers probably will dare the gals to try a cooking contest . . . Private James Farley, who plays for the 15th Signal Training Regiment baseball team at Fort Monmouth, N. J., isn't related to the former postmaster general, but he plays first base, too.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the Great Lakes sailors play the University of Illinois today, there'll be a reunion of two rival coaches. Lieut. Mickey Cochrane caught for the Tigers and Wallie Roettger played in the outfield for the Cardinals in the 1931 World Series. . . . Al Barlick, the National League umpire, took his Army screen test yesterday. He's married and has a seven-weeks-old daughter.

Gomez Considering Two Major Offers

LEXINGTON, Mass., May 22 (AP)—Vernon (Lefty) Gomez, former New York Yankee southpaw hurling star, who was given his unconditional release by the Boston Braves early this week, may have a new job in big league baseball tomorrow.

Gomez said last night that he was dickering with a big league club in commenting on a Philadelphia report that William D. Cox, President of the Phillies, had offered him a job on condition that he could show some indication of effectiveness.

"Mr. Cox called me up today," Gomez said, "but I told him I already had an offer from another club. I'm going to see those people Sunday and the whole thing looks pretty good right now."

Gomez would not go into any further detail about the offer and said he had done nothing about the Cox proposition in view of his dealing with the "other" club.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	18	9	.667
Boston	14	8	.636
St. Louis	13	10	.565
Philadelphia	13	11	.542
Cincinnati	12	13	.480
New York	11	14	.440
Pittsburgh	9	13	.409
Chicago	7	19	.269

Results May 21

All games postponed.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 8, Hollywood 4.
Portland 6, Seattle 5.
San Francisco 6, Oakland 8.
Sacramento 2, San Diego 3.

International League

Montreal 4, Buffalo 3.
All others postponed.

American Association

Indianapolis 4, Milwaukee 3.
Louisville 3, Kansas City 2.
All others postponed.

Southern Association

Nashville 21-1, New Orleans 3-7.
Birmingham 11, Knoxville 8.
Memphis 5, Atlanta 4.
Little Rock 1, Chattanooga 0.

Eastern League

All games postponed.

More Industrial Fellowships Let Mexicans Train in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Sixteen young Mexican men have received industrial fellowships from the Office of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, which have taken them directly into United States laboratories and mines and factories for two years of intensive training.

The young men, who left Mexico Feb. 1 for Washington, are first receiving a three months' course of orientation, during which time they will live in dormitories of the University of Maryland, which is cooperating closely with the Co-ordinator's Office in this project.

Afterwards they will go to different industrial plants where they will contribute their abilities to the war effort of the United States, at the same time receiving practical training. During the period of training they will receive the general salary of citizens of the country working as apprentices. At the same time they will receive an experience which will be valuable to Mexico's future industrial and productive progress.

The fellowships, which were granted strictly on the basis of merit, extend into a diversity of fields of essential industries: various classes of manufacturing, transports, construction, mining, communications, motor power, road building, commerce and agriculture.

The Inter-American Industrial Fellowship holders from Mexico were chosen by a Committee of Selection composed of Eduardo Villaseñor, President of the Bank of Mexico; Carlos Ramirez Ulloa, noted engineer; James R. Woodul, outstanding member of the American Colony, and Victor L. Urquidi of the National University of Mexico.

Exchange of Ideals

The system of fellowships was founded by the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs with the object of bringing to the industrial, agricultural and commercial interests of the United States, the cultural background, the opportunities and problems of other American Republics, and to aid the industrial future of these Republics by giving them a vision of North American ideals, as well as the standards and techniques of our centers of production.

Among the industrial organizations co-operating with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in opening their plants to the apprentices are the American Hide & Leather Company, the American Smelting & Refining Company, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Campbell Soup Company, the Chase National Bank, General Refractories Company, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, the Kraft Cheese Company, Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corporation, Radio Corporation of America, Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, the Standard Oil Company, and the Westinghouse Electric International Company.

Experienced in Field

The Mexican fellowship holders almost without exception already have had practical experiences in their various fields in Mexico. They were bidden good-by by Hurbert Bursley of the Embassy of the United States, Charge d'Affaires in the absence of Ambassador George S. Messersmith.

The names of the fellows and their specialties are: Jorge Diaz Serrano, construction and management of diesel motors; Jose M. Quiroga, generation and transmission of electricity; Jose Ramon Albisua, sugar refining; Mario Carlos Bravo, industrial chemistry; Manuel Carroll, sugar refining; J. Tejada Mayorga, highway construction; Guillermo Hasbach, foundries and practice in machinery manufacturing plants; Raul Zertuche F., sugar refining; Rafael Rendon H., central and commercial banking; Eliseo Arellano R., mine operations; Javier Ortega Flores, industrial chemistry; Mariano Cruz V., management and construction of diesel motors; Enrique Suarez A., same; Hector Hernandez C., same; Jorge Carlos Marti, manufacture of agricultural machinery; Adolfo Perez Borja, industrial chemistry.

This is the second group of trade fellowship students to leave Mexico under the program inaugurated 18 months ago. The first group, of five students, are already in training.

U. S. Air Lines Want Flying Rights Of Postwar Arranged Now for World

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The nation's air lines proposed May 18 that the Government immediately work out a reciprocal exchange of flying rights with other countries as a basic step toward postwar agreements on international air commerce. At the same time, they expressed "vigorous opposition to Government management or ownership in that field."

Eighteen carriers joined in proposing that aircraft manufacturers begin preparing for conversion to peacetime production and for conversion of military planes to civil use.

The lines suggested that in general air carriers be permitted to work out among themselves, with Government supervision, problems relating to "rules of the road" for international airways, but recognized that some regulations established by international agreement would be necessary from time to time.

The carriers expressed their views in replying to 17 questions distributed to all phases of the aviation industry by the Civil Aeronautics Board on May 4. Pan American Airways, the only major line not included in the joint reply, intends to submit a separate answer before the June 1 deadline, an official of the company said.

In a statement accompanying the answers, the carriers said that "first and foremost" in preparing for postwar aviation is the desirability of immediate reciprocal exchange of the general right of innocent flight [nonmilitary] with the right to land for refueling and other technical purposes.

They expressed opposition to any suggestion that international air transport operations be conducted by Government corporations.

"Post performance has demonstrated," they said, "that private management and initiative are capable of successfully upholding the role of the United States in postwar international air transportation."

Responding to a question as to what international air routes are of major commercial importance, the air lines said "it is obvious and essential that the United States should have the shortest possible air routes to all countries of recognized or potential commercial importance."

The air lines proposed that foreign carriers should be permitted to pick up or discharge international traffic only at recognized ports of entry near the United States coast or borders.

California Town Aids War Effort By Pear-Packing Class in High School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UKIAH, Calif. — The Ukiah Union High School in co-operation with the packing houses is holding classes to train students to become pear packers for the Mendocino and Lake County crop this coming summer. This is expert work and many who have packed in previous years are in the service.

A class will continue until the end of the school term. The instructors are local women who have been packing pears for many years. An expert packer gets high pay, and the interest so far indicates that there will be good co-operation in the food-for-victory program.

It was this little community referred to by President Roosevelt at his press conference in connection with the farm problems program. The President said in part that he would, if necessary, release army personnel to help harvest the crops (in other districts), but felt that if they all followed the example of the little northern California community in which business men, school children, merchants, bankers, lawyers, and the Chamber of Commerce executives went out and helped harvest the crops of their neighboring farmers, it would not be necessary to do so.

This district's plan was given national publicity late last summer as the plan went over in a very big way, indeed. Practically all the merchants and business men in the community and adjoining vicinities co-operated by closing shop or running their business short-handed. They signed up for this work early last spring, long before harvesting of the main crops, pears, hops, prunes and grapes started.

It was the hardest work some of them have ever known but they all stuck to it working long hours and feeling the responsibility of their trust as much as if they had been in any other branch of the service. A manager of a retail store went at four in the afternoon to the packing sheds and worked until midnight or after. One of his neighbors, a lawyer, got up in the wee small hours and did the same work. Others, all "white-collar" men were out in the fields or orchards by six or seven, picking and loading.

But they worked and the plan worked.

Tree Rings Told Of Heavy Rains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio—Prof. E. L. Moseley of Bowling Green State University can say, "I told you so." In fact he has said it. For four years ago he told the Ohio Academy of Science that there would be heavy rains this spring. Two months ago he repeated his warning of "a grand finale" of rains.

The rains are here. But Professor Moseley is more interested in explaining his theory than in gloating over what is developing into a misfortune. And here is his theory. It is based on tree rings. They show, he says, that in this area rainfall is usually similar in amount to that which fell in the same locality exactly 90.4 years earlier. And this interval happens to be just eight times 11.3 years, which is the average sunspot period. Professor Moseley doesn't go so far as to lay it all to the sunspots, but the facts are there, nevertheless.

Now, still on this tree ring and history basis, he says that after this spring the Ohio River will probably not have very high water again until late in 1945, and that meantime Ohio and bordering states will probably receive less than average rainfall.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

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Weekday Religious Classes For School Children Now Offered By Churches in 750 Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"Remember the weekday to teach religion thereon," admonishes the International Council of Religious Education, which reports a new spurt of growth in the movement to give children weekday instruction through their own churches on released school time.

When this movement started about three decades ago in Gary, Ind., some people questioned the constitutionality of releasing youngsters from public school to attend classes in religion outside the school buildings, even though these were conducted by the churches. There was question as to whether even this type of relationship might not violate the principle of separation of Church and State.

Eleven States

That question has not yet been answered to the satisfaction of all groups in all communities. But 11 States have legalized the plan by acts of their legislatures, California as the 11th having just joined their ranks. In most cities where the plan has been tried there appears to be substantial support for weekday religious instruction as it is being given on released school time under church auspices, according to students of the movement. The trend appears to be, they say, toward wider acceptance of the weekday plan and toward the extension of it from grade schools, where it started, to high schools, where it is offered for credit.

Dr. Erwin L. Shaver, director of weekday education for the International Council, joint educational agency of more than 40 Protestant denominations, reports such trends from the basis of wide observations. Dr. Shaver made what was probably the first survey of the movement almost a quarter century ago, and has been watching it ever since. He believes it is now in a new period of growth. A few years ago a survey of the U. S. Office of Education reported 488 communities with some form of the plan. Today Dr. Shaver estimates that there are more than 750 which have it. Indeed, he thinks the number may be close to 1,000.

The question of constitutionality, raised in some States, has been settled legally by enactment of laws expressly authorizing co-operation of churches and schools in the interest of weekday religious education. Indiana passed such a law this year, and California has given one legislative approval this spring. Nine other States have enacted similar legislation. Not all States, however, feel the need of laws. Rulings of attorneys general, court decisions, and opinions of State Departments of Education have been considered sufficient authority in 30 other States where the plan operates, according to the church people here.

Not Part of School

Protestant church leaders of this movement are not seeking to break down in any way the fundamental doctrine of separation of Church and State, they insist. Dr. Shaver, speaking for the International Council, says that organization is ever on the alert to warn against the danger of accepting public-school aid in any form for religious classes. All that is asked, and all that should be accepted, he says, is the school children's time. Some school boards where the community is strongly in favor of weekday religious education have offered the use of school buildings free for such classes. Dr. Shaver holds that if a church accepts such assistance, it should pay at least a nominal rent.

Massachusetts and Wisconsin have forbidden the use of school buildings by law. But in Texas, Dr. Shaver found on a recent trip that 83 high schools offer courses in Bible, taught in school buildings by instructors engaged by the churches.

In communities where the plan has been most successful, Dr. Shaver finds, Protestant churches have united to engage professional teachers with special training in religious education. The work in such classes is interdenominational. In some of these communities, Jews, Roman Catholics, Christian Scientists and members of other denominations have organized classes of their own.

In the early years of the movement it was regarded as a "Protestant experiment in religious education." Roman Catholics, with their own parochial school system, did not generally participate, said Dr. Shaver. But about five or six years ago the Roman Catholics began to show an interest in the movement and proceeded to set up their own classes to be taught in released public-school time.

Jewish people, said Dr. Shaver, are divided on the subject. Some of their leaders fear the program may lead to domination of the Church by the State, he said.

The International Council of Religious Education, which carries on the co-operative educational work of more than 40 Protestant denominations, has long furnished leadership in this activity. Last fall it "borrowed" Dr. Shaver from his own Congregational church board work to give his time to direction of this program for a period of two years.

Allowed to Grow Naturally

As he explains the position of the Council, it is not campaigning for an indiscriminate spread of weekday religious classes. The movement started from local initiative and should be allowed to continue to grow naturally, he feels. The Council offers advice and furnishes teaching materials with a view to maintaining the educational standards on a par with public school work.

Members of the Council, like many other church people, believe there is a very great need for more religious teaching in education. When education was made a State function, the tendency was to banish religion from the curriculum. The result was, they believe, undue emphasis on intellectual training at the expense of the child's moral and spiritual development. This movement is striving to readjust the balance. So far, says Dr. Shaver, it appears to be the most practical way of bringing religion into the child's weekday experience without violating the American doctrine of separation of Church and State.

Wide World

London Schoolboys Answer the Call for Food

In the blitzed East End of London these lads with pick, spade, and rake prepare the ground for spring planting. This spring 18 million acres, an area half the size of England and Wales, will be under cultivation in the British Isles. This is an increase of six million since 1939. As for the youngsters, Britain has learned that doing one's share is essential to self-respect and to happiness, even if one is but a child.

Through the Editor's Window

Vacations That Pay

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Teachers and college students are about the only people with summer vacations long enough in which to take major jobs. American students working their way through college have traditionally held every sort of job during the summer and widened their horizons thereby. However, with the speeding up of college courses few will take long vacations, and of course those who can are girls, for most of the men are slated for the services. College teachers now are likewise without long vacations, for they must teach the accelerated courses.

But high school and elementary schoolteachers—unless in real need of special wartime teachers' courses themselves or nearly at the point of a degree—have not in years had the opportunity they have this year for enriching and broadening their experience.

There is a real shortage of teachers so they are not likely to jeopardize their school positions by not going to summer school—as was often the case in the past. Furthermore, industry and agriculture, both in real need of workers, will give them a welcome.

* * *

In an article entitled "Vacations That Pay," by Edgar Stanton in the current Progressive Education, the experience of several teachers who held jobs last summer is highlighted.

Teaching is a paper and pencil profession, a job in the world of books, of ideas, and at the same time a demanding one which leaves little opportunity during the school terms for experience outside of the classroom or the community of youth, it is brought out. A summer job can bring one into contact with an entirely different life, refreshing and vastly improving one's teaching and one's subsequent contact with boys and girls.

A group of Seattle principals—Mr. Stanton being one—last year spent their vacations doing war work. They worked in shipyards, they sorted mail, sold merchandise in a retail department store, handled freight, built housing for war workers and for war supplies. This year, it is reported in the papers, some teachers have already made arrangements to work on farms, or to head crop corps of high school youngsters.

Of the Seattle teachers in war work last summer, their experiences were "interesting and enlightening," said Mr. Stanton. "They saw their former pupils at work; they found out what industry expects of the young worker; they discovered that teachers usually possess qualities and training the world needs." Also they "met and admired" many different kinds of people.

Evaluating the experiences afterwards, the teachers' comments seem to bring out three points especially. One is that "to be more effective workers our pupils must have a closer contact with the world, but first we must get it ourselves." There must, in other words, be more actual practice in using knowledge in and out of the classroom.

Second, young workers everywhere, amid plentiful jobs, showed a need for greater responsibility and co-operation. The schools must find ways of developing these two qualities more effectively, it was made clear.

* * *

Third, the teaching profession was found by some to have a much higher esprit de corps—a consecration and a vision, if you will. As one writer put it: many of the industrial workers seemed to depend "more on the pay they received than on the work they were doing for the satisfaction of achievement." Industry and agriculture need to find ways of developing this enthusiasm and vision in their workers, it was indicated.

"After eleven weeks with a variety of associations and experiences and lessons that a university course for the same period of time could hardly duplicate, I checked out with reluctance," wrote A. Lyle Kaye, who worked in a shipyard. "I felt that I had learned too little of what there was to learn. At the same time, my dominant emotion was one of thankfulness that I could go back to a corps of enthusiastic colleagues who do feel from day to day that their efforts have value and who do find lasting satisfaction in the nature of their work and its limitless possibilities."

But Mr. Kaye, like other Seattle educators reporting, is convinced that a summer spent "getting first-hand experience in occupations other than teaching" is emphatically among the "vacations that pay."

Improving Willie's Handwriting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

"Put holes in your e's and o's and dot the i's somewhere near the right place; also make your n's different from your u's." Thus spoke a high-school teacher of English after the use of a great deal of patience and persuasion. Now it was a definite command and there was no nonsense about it. Papers were not to be handed in unless these five letters were treated fairly, and the plan worked out well.

If some people talked as carelessly as they write, their articulation would be an incoherent mumble. While there seems to be a public morale to prevent gross slips in grammar or spelling, there is very little objection expressed to persistent carelessness in handwriting. In fact, one is almost led to believe that it is a distinction to have a style of handwriting which is difficult to read. This becomes very common in the case of signatures, which doubtless many persons are so bored to write that they make a very poor approximation to the actual conventional letters.

Teachers and parents can correct this habit if they do a little insisting and if they work with youngsters on specific needs, avoiding generalities, threatening, and mere hortatory appeals. At least, we can advise children to wait until they are famous before they squash their signatures down into a mere scrawl or scratch.

There is an interesting story in this connection, with a double point to it. It was told me by an "old grad" who now lives in Cincinnati and whose name I have forgotten. He attended classes in composition taught by Prof. George Baker of Harvard University, and he had the misfortune to have returned to him a series of papers week after week, gaily decorated with red-ink corrections. Finally, to his joy, he received a paper with no marks on it at all, except something written at the top which he could not read. After class he stopped and told Professor Baker how glad he was that at last he had written something which did not require a lot of correction.

"But," he said, "you have written something here at the top which I can't make out."

Professor Baker adjusted his spectacles, looked at the paper, and burst into a peal of laughter. Then he said, "That word at the top of the page which you can't make out is the word 'Illegible.'"

John M. Brewer

What About Those 'Ologies They Have to Take?

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As a person not inexperienced, I will submit an answer to the question of Mrs. C. J., "What about the 'Ologies'?"

These subjects which children in school must study, and master sufficiently to obtain passing grades, need not present any serious obstacle. Much of this subject matter may go contrary to the home and Sunday school teaching of your child and mine. But to a majority, and often a very large majority, of the students and faculty of the school, this subject matter seems valuable, important, even essential.

The supreme lesson learned by any child in school, it seems to me, is that of getting on smoothly, and working and playing constructively, with his fellows. The many facts and skills which he learns, he might learn at home, alone or with tutors, or with a careful and enlightened parent; nowhere but in a school can he learn how to rub elbows with children of all faiths and from all types of homes.

Sooner or later he must face the fact that many highly intelligent, spiritually minded, thoroughly lovable people hold faithfully to beliefs which are widely different from his own. He must learn to hold faithfully to his own convictions, yet avoid the extremes of smugness on the one hand, or the apologetic attitude on the other. These "ologies," from the very beginning of his school career, offer practical lessons in impersonal detachment, tolerance, respect for the rights of others to their own opinions.

It is possible to regard the body as a machine, perfectly designed, responding to certain rules and laws just as the family automobile responds. The fuel it consumes generates motive power; it must be kept cleaned and conditioned, so that it may serve its own effectively. There are rules and laws which all must observe, if only as a matter of courtesy, of kindly consideration. Laws of quarantine are in this category.

Parents can best handle each situation as it presents itself, according to the circumstances and the individual traits of the child involved. Parents must think clearly themselves, first of all; they must avoid making a mountain out of a molehill; they must keep to a correct sense of relative values and cherish the saving grace of humor—true humor which can pass lightly over a situation without carelessness and without ridicule or intolerance. They must rigorously dismiss from their own minds any resentment, rebellion, or fear regarding these "ologies," and not even waste time in regret that their children must study them. If the parents' attitude, and the home atmosphere are correct, each child, though often puzzled, will learn step by step how to think clearly and get on successfully in a world where personal isolation is impossible, and moreover, far from desirable.

(Mrs.) M. F. J., Maine

Good material for this column is always welcomed. Tell us how you have met some problem in family relations where the children are concerned, or faced successfully some child guidance challenge.—Education Editor.

Teen Age Urged Not to Quit High School for 'Dead End' Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta, Ga.

High school boys and girls should weigh their future prospects carefully before quitting school to accept employment in unregulated industries that all too often land them in "dead end" jobs, Miss Bernice Bridges, head of the Girl Reserve staff of the National Board of the YWCA, declared here in an interview.

"By the 'dead end' job," explained Miss Bridges, "I mean those occupations with no future advancement. Many high school students are leaving school to become waiters in restaurants and clerks behind store counters."

Miss Bridges was in Atlanta to help work out a summer program for Girl Reserves in this section, and to meet with Girl Reserve Club advisors which work under the general supervision of the YWCA.

In a recent survey the local organization found that at least 212 girls had during the past six months dropped out of one high school here with a normal enrollment of approximately 1,000. They are not going into war work, but taking jobs left by adults who have gone into the armed services, or who have moved on into higher paying jobs in other fields.

The result is that students find jobs plentiful at wages that sound attractive to a 'teen ager, but close scrutiny reveals them to be leftovers, or jobs with no prospects of future advancement—in other words, "dead end."

"Generally speaking, the problem is nationwide," Miss Bridges continued. "But different communities must meet it in different ways. The local Girl Reserve committee with which I met plans to investigate and find out how much of it is necessary."

Another 'teen age group problem now is the boy who has fallen behind in his school work. "These boys, who are not ready for military service, and yet are old enough to go out with girls, are having their difficulties," Miss Bridges stated. "We are not trying to keep girls from going out with soldiers, but we think they should confine their attentions to the younger, 'teen age, soldiers, and not to older men. And the high school boy should not be left at home on the shelf."

Being left out of normal 'teen age group activities, because the war has tended to disperse this as a group, causes many boys to leave home and school to enlist before their time.

The local Girl Reserve organization is trying to solve this problem by encouraging the high school girls to "stick to the school boys," and by arranging weekly social gatherings for high school students.

Girl Reserve advisors are also being urged to find war service work for high school girls so they will feel like they are "doing something," such as child care, nurses aides, Red Cross work, and other useful volunteer services.

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 422,440
1943 volume to date 141,382,129
1942 volume to date 42,303,423

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch ge
Adams Exp (.45e)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Air Reductions (1a)	6	46½	46¼	46¼	— ½
Alaska Juneau	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Alb&Sus 7.45g †	12	102	102	102	+1
Allegheny Corp	13	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Allegheny pf xw	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Allegh pf $30ww	5	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Allegh Lud 5 .35g	7	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Allied Kid (1)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ½
Allied Mills (1½g)	3	24	24	24	
Allied Strs (.45g)	47	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	4	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	1	19	19	19	
Amal Leather	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ 1/16
Amal Lth pf 1½g	1	24	24	24	+1
Amerada Pet (2)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	120	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
Am Airlines 1¼e	2	69½	69½	69½	— ⅛
Am Bosch (¼e)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	20	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ¼
Am Can pf (7)	1110	175½	175½	175½	— ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	18	42⅜	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	
Am Ch & Cable 1g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Am Ch&Cbl pf 5 †	10	112	112	112	—1½
Am Chicle (4a) †	1	112	112	112	+ ¼
Am Crys Sug 1½g	11	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
Am Distill	4	25½	24½	25½	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	13	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Am Export L (1g)	3	27⅛	27½	27½	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	79	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65t	2	71	70¼	70¼	— ¾
Am & F P 2pf	4	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 3½g	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
Am Hide & Leath	7	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	69	69	69	+1
Am Ice	18	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	48	48	48	+1½
Am Internat 1½g	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½ †	67	41	41	41	
Am Locomotive	15	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Am News 1.80 †	90	31¾	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	54	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	3	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	15	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
Am Roll Mill .40g	6	14½	14½	14⅜	— ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g †	40	2	2	32	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7 †	60	152½	1*21¼	152¼	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	5	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	4	28½	27¾	28½	+ ⅜
Am Sum Tob 1½g	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	153⅛	153	153⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	55¼	55	55	
Am Tob B (3a)	2	56¾	56⅛	56⅜	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	1	10½	10½	10½	
Am Viscose (1g)	7	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	17	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	2	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Anaconda (1½g)	11	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
APW Paper	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	43¼	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	1	1101¼	1101¼	1101¼	+ ¼
Arm III	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Armstrong Ck 1½g	2	36	36	36	+ ½
Assd Dry Gds 1½g	15	10¾	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	80	85	84¾	85	
Asso DG 2pf 7 †	20	78	78	78	— ¼
Associates Inv 1½	6	37	37	37	+1
Atch T & S F 3g	8	54½	54	54	— ½
Atch T & S F pf 5	1	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅜
Atl Coast Line 1½g	2	36	35⅞	35⅞	
Atl Refining .30g	31	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
Atl Refin pf 4 †	10	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
Atlas Corp 1½g	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	
Atlas Tack .45g	4	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .10g	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	

B

Bald Loco ct (1e)	30	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	13	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Bmg&Ar pf2½k †	70	55	54½	5	+1
Barber Asph	2	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	30	30	30	
Beat Crm pf 5 †	90	105	104⅞	105	
Beech Creek 2	10	29	29	29	— ½
Bell Airc (2e)	2	17¾	17⅛	17¾	+ ⅛
Bendix Avia ¾g	6	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	1	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	7	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Beth Steel (3g)	7	64¼	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅜
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
Black & Dck 1.60	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Bond Strs 1.60	2	26	25⅞	26	
Borden Co (.60g)	3	27¼	27	27	
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	33	32¾	33	
Bower R Bear 1½g	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Bridgept Br 1¼g	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	29	28⅞	28⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie 1½g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Budd Mfg	16	8½	8¼	8¾	
Budd Mfg pf †	50	109½	109	109½	— ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	12	9¾	9½	9¾	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	1	24½	24½	24½	
Burling Mills .70g	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
Burr Add M .60	5	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Bush Terminal	23	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Butler Bros .30g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Butte C&Z 1½e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Byers (AM) Co	3	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
Byron Jack 1½g	2	24	23	23	

C

Callanhan Z-Lead	7	1⅜	1¼	1⅛	
Car & Hecla 1½g	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
Campbell Wyn 1½g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	5	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Can Sou Ry (3) †	10	35¼	35¼	35¼	—1¼
Canad Pacific	4	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Caro C & O (5) †	10	95	95	95	+ ⅜
Carpenter Stl 1½g	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Caterpil Trac (2)	9	47¾	47⅜	47¾	+ ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	10	105¾	105¼	105¾	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	125¼	125¼	125¼	+ ¼
Celotex Corp 1g	6	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
Cent RR N J	38	16¼	15	16	+1⅜
Cent Vie Sug 2½e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Certain-teed Prod	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf †(2)		58½	58½	58½	
Checker Cab	12	26¼	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
Ches & Ohio (3)	10	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	10	8¾	8¼	8¾	
Chi&E Ill A 1.59g	10	16⅜	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Chi Gt W pf 5ak	5	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
Chi Mail Or 1½e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	2	2	2	2	
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Childs Co	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Chrysler Cp (1½g)	5	75⅛	75⅛	75½	+ ½
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
City Invest †	30	45	45	45	
Clark Equip 1½g	4	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
City Stores	10	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Clev Graph Br 1½g	4	34¾	34¼	34¾	
Climax Mol 1.20a	10	43⅞	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
Clett Peab 1½g	1	35½	35	35	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	2	101¾	101½	101½	+ ⅛
Colg-P-P pf4¼k †	50	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	24¾	24½	24¾	— ⅛
Col & South †	40	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Co & South 1pf †	2	11¾	11¼	11¼	
Col Fuel & Ir 1½g	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Col Broadc A .60g	2	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Col G & El	11	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Colum Pict 1½e	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	4	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	8	41⅛	41	41	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .60e	5	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Comwlth & South	38	1⅛	1	1	
Corn & South pf	6	58⅞	58¼	58¼	
Comwlth Ed 70g	3	24	24	24	
Conde Nast .40e	2	9½	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1)	4	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Cons Copper	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	16	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	3	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Cons Ps pf 4½ †	10	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅜
Cons Vultee 1½g	8	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Container Cp 1½g	1	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Cont Bak 1½g	117	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
Cont Can (1½g)	6	34½	34	34½	+ ½
Cont Diam Fib 1½g	2	14	14	14	
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	48	48	48	+ ¼
Cont Motors .15g	2	6½	6½	6½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	4	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	6	60⅞	60⅛	60¼	— ⅜
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Coty Internat'l	7	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
Crane Co (2e)	6	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5 †	60	106	105¾	106	+ ¼
Crosley Cp (1½e)	5	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78	78	78	—1

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch ge
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	27	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	15	8¾	8½	8½	
Curtiss-Wr A ½pg	1	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½g	3	20¼	20½	20½	— ⅛

D

Davison Chem .60e	14	18	17¾	18	+1⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	6	35	34¾	35	
Dielec-Wm A ½pg	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	4	16¾	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	8	9⅝	9½	9½	
Detroit Edison .60g	19	18¾	18½	18¾	
Devoe & R A 1 †	90	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Diam T Motor 1½g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S h2.22	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	10	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ½g	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Douglas Mfg 1½e	10	33½	33⅛	33¼	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	2	8¼	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 1g	2	151½	151½	151½	
Dus Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	118	118	118	— ¼

E

Eastern Air L	3	38½	38⅜	38½	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	167	167	167	—1
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½g	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1½g)	1	13	13	13	
El Pow & Lt	30	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	2	57	53¾	56¾	
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	7	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	22	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	10	77½	77½	77½	
Equit Off Bldg	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR (1½g)	16	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Erie RR pf (1½g)	39	15¼	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ¼pg	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛

F

Fajardo Sugar 2	5	27	27	27	
Fed Lt & Tr 1½g	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	1	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ½
Fed D St pf 4½ †	70	90	90	90	
Firestone T&R 3½g	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Firestone T&R pf 6	4	108	108	108	
First N Strs 2½	4	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Flintkote (¼g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	6	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅜

G

Gamewell Co 1g †	30	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½pa	1	14	14	14	
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Gar W Ind pf (½)	1	9	9	9	
Gen Am Trans 2e	2	45	45	45	
Gen Baking .30g	31	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gen Cable	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	6	17½	17	17	— ⅝
Gen Cab pf3½zk †	140	94	91¾	91½	—3
Gen Elec (1.40)	29	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods .80a	4	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	10	117	117	117	+1
Gen G & El A	5	2	2	2	
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	30	130¼	130¼	130¼	—2¼
Gen Motors (1g)	24	52⅞	52½	52⅝	— ⅛
Gen O Adv .20e	2	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv A 3e	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
Gen Prec Eq (¾g)	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Ger Pub Service	10	2	2	2	
Gen Ry Sig ¼g	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
Gen Real & Util	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Refract .30g	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (1½g)	2	14	14	14	
Gen Stl C pf 3k	150	80¾	80	80	
Gen Time Inst	5	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Gillette S Raz 45a	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Gimbel Bros .15g	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
Glidden Co (.60g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Goodrich B F 1½g	2	39	39	39	
Goodyear T & R 1g	3	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	1	6	6	6	
Granite C Stl .35e	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	3	31	30¾	31	
Gt West Sugar (1g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Green (HL) (2a)	1	45¾	45¾	46¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound Cp (1)	35	20¼	19⅞	20	
Guantan Sugar	34	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	50	141¾	141	141¾	+1¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	3	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛

H

Hall (WF) Print 1	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Hanna $5 pf 5 †	40	106	106	106	
Harb-Walker ½pg	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Hayes Mfg	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Hazel-Atlas G 5 †	50	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Holly Sugar (1)	3	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Homestake Min	5	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B 1½g	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Household Fin (4)	1	51½	51½	51½	
Houston Oil	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	2½	2½	2½	
Hupp Motor	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	

I

Illinois Central	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	2	29	29	29	
Ill Cent LL (4) †	30	46	46	46	— ¼
Indpls P&L .60g	2	16	16	16	
Indust Rayon (2)	2	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Inspirat C Cop ¼g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Intercon Rub (1e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Interlake Iron 1½e	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Int Bus Mach 6a	1	165½	165½	165½	— 1
Int Harvester (2)	5	66½	65¾	65¾	— 1
Int Hary pf (7) †	10	169¾	169¼	169¾	+ ⅛
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Int Mer Marine	10	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch 1½e	10	17⅛	17½	17½	
Int Mining	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Int Nick Can (2)	23	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	
Int Paper	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	6	56½	56	56	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	3	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
I Ry CApf 1¾ak †	150	55	54½	55	+1⅛
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	34	34	34	
Int Silver (1½pg)	1	46½	46½	46½	—1¼
Int Tel & Tel	47	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
Int T & T 1er ct	5	15⅜	15	15⅜	
Intertype Corp 1½g	27	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¾
Inter Dep Strs 1½g	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛

J

Jewel & L Stl 1e	6	25	24⅞	24⅞	
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	62½	62½	62½	

K

Kaufmann pf 5 †	80	96	95¼	96	+ ¼
Kelsey-H W A1½g	8	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
Kelsey-H B 1½pg	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Kennecott Cop ½pg	28	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Keyst S & W ¼ag	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	3	31	31	31	

L

Laclede Gas	163	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Laclede Gas pf	10	71½	71½	71½	— ½
Lehigh P C pf 4 †	30	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ¼
Lehigh V Coal pf	2	17	17	17	
Lehigh Val RR	21	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Lehman Cp (1)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	2	31½	31½	31½	
Lib-O-F Glass ½pg	5	37¾	37¼	37¾	— ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Liggett & My B 3	3	66¾	66½	66¾	— ⅛
Lima Loco (¼pg)	3	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
Liquid Carb (1a)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
Lockheed Airc ¼ag	4	22¾	22¼	22¾	
Lone's Inc (2)	5	59⅛	59	59¼	+ ⅜
Lone Star Cem (3)	3	46	45½	46	+ ¼
Long-Bell Lumb A	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Lorillard (P) 1.40a	2	19	19	19	
Lorillard pf (7) †	10	160	160	160	+1
Louisv G&E A 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼

M

Mack A & F .95g	1	25⅞	25⅞	3*25	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks (1g)	1	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Macy (RH) Co (2)	17	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅛
Maesti Sugar	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Maracaibo Oil Exp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Marine Mid .80g	23	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Mkt St Ry pr pf †	370	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
Marshall Field .80	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½e	7	21¼	21⅛	21¾	
Masonite Corp (1)	1	37½	37½	37½	
Mathieson Alk ¼ag	2	24½	24½	24½	
May Dept Strs (3)	2	48½	48¼	48½	+ ½
Maytag Co	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ½
McCrory Strs (1)	3	15	15	15	
McGraw-Hill .35g	1	16	16	16	
McInt Porc h2.22a	2	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
McKess & Rob (1)	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
McK & R pf5¼k †	10	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ¼
McLellan Strs .40g	5	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Mead Corp (.30g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
Melville Shoe (2)	6	30¾	30½	30½	— ¼
Mengel Co (¼e)	21	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ¼
Mengel 5 pf 2½ †	20	39	39	39	
Menta Mach 1⅞pg	1	32	32	32	+ ½
Miami Cop (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Midland Stl Pr 1g	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Minn-Moline	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Mission Cp .85e	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	4	10¼	10	10	
Monsanto Ch (2)	6	88	87¼	88	+ ½
Montgom Ward (2)	7	42½	42	42	— ⅜
Morris & Essex †	80	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Motor Wheel .40g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Mullins Mfg B		6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Murray Corp ½pg	5	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼

N

Nash-Kelv (½pg)	12	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Nash C &

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Senate Seen Passing War Contracts Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Overwhelming Senate approval of legislation to prevent "fly-by-night" war contract agents from collecting excessive fees was predicted by Chairman Walsh (D) of Massachusetts of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Under a bill sponsored jointly by Senator Walsh and Chairman Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Naval Committee, and already passed by the House, manufacturers' representatives and commission agents would find Federal agencies empowered to renegotiate any fees in excess of $25,000 a year.

Action Next Week

The measure, which Senator Walsh said he would call up for Senate action next week, would accomplish this by defining the agents' contracts or arrangements with their principals as "subcontracts"—amending existing statutes which provide for renegotiation of any war contract involving $100,000 or more. Excess profits are recovered by the Government.

Senator Walsh, who said the bill specifically exempted bona fide officers, partners or full-time employees who represent their companies in soliciting Government business, cited the hypothetical case of an agent who might represent three companies obtaining contracts totaling $5,000,000. The agent might have arrangements calling for a 5 per cent commission, allowing him a total of $250,000.

Called before a renegotiation board, he could prove legitimate office, travel and other expenses for the year of $20,000, leaving a profit, before taxes, of $230,000.

The board could decide, Senator Walsh continued, that the reasonable net value of his services was not more than $50,000.

"He would therefore be called upon to refund $180,000 to the Government, and pay taxes upon the $50,000 which he was permitted to retain as profit," the Senator added.

Senator Walsh said the bill was not designed to eliminate representation by manufacturers' agents, many of whom perform services essential to small manufacturers, but to prevent their aggregate compensation "soaring to shocking and unconscionable amounts."

Bridges Speaks

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire issued a statement, meanwhile, charging that "only a small percentage" of more than $2,000,000,000 in excess profits recaptured from manufacturers through price renegotiation "has gone to the Treasury as a bona fide savings to the taxpayer.' He added that a nationwide survey he conducted among 5,000 manufacturers holding war contracts showed that a majority favor repeal of the renegotiation law in the belief that the excess profits tax would take care of "recapturing" undue profits.

"If the price renegotiation law is to continue, all funds should go directly back to the Treasury and should not remain with contracting agencies for respending," Senator Bridges said, adding he had given the results of his survey to a bi-partisan group of Senators and Representatives at a meeting today.

"While American industry is glad to forego excessive profits from war-time contracts under the practice of price renegotiations, it wants to be satisfied the alleged savings are real and not imaginary," his statement said.

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Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Ehot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wilder Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20

Appointed

James H. McGraw, Jr.

McGraw Appointed Chairman Economic Development Group

NEW YORK (AP)—The appointment of James H. McGraw, Jr., chairman of the board and president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., as New York State Regional Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development was announced by Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the group.

Mr. Hoffman pointed out that the committee's program was to stimulate postwar planning in order to provide high-level employment in production lines throughout the country.

"If this country is going to provide 56,000,000 peacetime jobs," Mr. McGraw said in accepting the committee post, "the New York region has its assignment cut out for it.

"We know today that we can produce enough to keep our people busy and our economy going at a new high. We now have to put our sights up for peacetime and prepare not only to produce but also to sell our maximum output—to create effective buying power that will give us an incomparably better cycle than the old-style boom and depression. Certainly another depression would be a threat to our free society which we can't afford to face.

"To start us off, we have the prospect of the greatest accumulated savings in the history of the country. It would be fatal to count on these to keep us going—this backlog will just be a one-way ticket to a disastrous boom unless we have planned to spread our buying power through permanent employment—but these savings are a starter which will give us momentum.

"We should keep in mind that business has never before attempted to get together on this scale to start the ball rolling toward maximum employment throughout the nation."

Col. Willard T. Chevalier, publisher of Business Week, was named a regional vice-chairman of the committee.

Freight Carloadings Up 3.9 P. C. in Week; 1.1 P. C. Above '42

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 848,522 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended May 15.

This was an increase of 31,971 cars, or 3.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 9,468 cars, or 1.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 12,280 cars, or 1.4 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last week	Prec. week	Yr. ago
Miscellaneous freight	383,387	*6,279	†5,212
Less-than-carlot merchandise	96,630	*1,495	*589
Coal	176,179	†34,039	†7,148
Grain & grain prods	43,242	*2,373	†8,275
Livestock	14,137	*1,551	†2,143
Forest products	43,760	*1,058	*6,091
Ore	76,767	19,791	*7,026
Coke	14,420	†897	†396

*Decrease. †Increase.

Bank Debentures Offered to Public

NEW YORK (AP)—A new issue of $47,500,000 Federal Intermediate Credit Bank debentures is being offered by Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent. The issue was in two parts. One, dated June 1 and maturing Dec. 1, was priced at par with interest at 0.34 of 1 per cent. The other, dated June 1 and maturing March 1, 1944, was priced at par and interest at 0.85 per cent.

Proceeds will be used to redeem $44,000,000 of outstanding debentures due June 1 and for other corporate purposes.

Mass. Power & Light Shows Decline in Quarter Net

At the annual meeting of stockholders of Massachusetts Power and Light Associates Carl S. Herrmann, President, in addition to commenting on 1942 operations, pointed out that consolidated gross earnings for the first quarter of 1943 amounting to $4,738,972 were $184,637 below the comparable period of 1942. "While heavy demands for industrial power needs continue," he stated, "dimouts and other wartime regulations have caused a decline in commercial and domestic revenues."

Consolidated net earnings for the first quarter of 1943 amounted to $479,073 and were equal to 37.7 cents a $2 preferred share as compared with 38.2 cents for the 1942 period.

U. S., Canada Agree to Joint Export Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States and Canada have reached an agreement whereby their exports to the other American republics will be "jointly programmed" to assure their use in the war effort.

"Effective June 1," a State Department announcement said, "Canada will participate in the decentralized export control plan, the purpose of which will be utilized to the best interests of the war effort and to maintain the essential economy of those countries.

"The procedure provides for the joint programming of exports within the available supply of scarce materials and within the available shipping space."

This joint programming will follow as far as possible the specific requests or recommendations of the importing countries, the statement added.

At present, agencies set up in the American republics certify, within the available supply and shipping tonnage, orders for goods to be exported from the United States. This procedure now is to be applied also to Canadian exports, with American diplomatic missions and Canadian representatives co-operating closely.

Details of integrating the program are being worked out by the State Department, the Board of Economic Warfare and Canadian officials, it was said. The announcement asserted a policy that no advantage should be taken by nationals of either country at the expense of the other.

Moley Urges Free Enterprise as Basis Of Postwar Planning

NEW YORK (AP)—Raymond Moley, economist and onetime adviser to President Roosevelt in the early days of the New Deal, declared here the nation could not permit the Government to do all postwar planning.

"If our postwar planning is to be based upon the assumption of a free system, those individuals who believe in a free system must consider the terms under which the American people can retain their institutions when this war is over," Mr. Moley told the American Association of Advertising Agents.

"In spite of all that can be done by a Government turned almost totalitarian because of the stress of war," he said, "free enterprise will live in every corner of the nation in the postwar period. People will make and sell and buy and consume. Some business will spring into being and others will die."

He added that the free enterprise system must be guarded in "the tremendous reshuffling of business and industries" because of the war.

DeWitt MacKenzie, war analyst for the Associated Press, declared that domination of the Mediterranean was the key to winning the war and added that Hitler had been "definitely hurt and is slipping," although much hard fighting remains.

Brig. Gen. William Rose of the War Manpower Commission told the association that "every physically fit man of military age will be in the service by the end of the year."

The flat statement, on which General Rose did not elaborate, was made in answer to a question concerning the status of advertising men in the draft.

Erie to Pay Third 50-Cent Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The Erie Railroad will pay the third 50-cent dividend in its history next June 15 to holders of common shares and certificates of beneficial interest of record June 1.

Previous payments, all made since completion last year of the road's reorganization, were 50 cents a share on July 10 and Dec. 10 of 1942.

The Erie reported April net income of $1,294,601 on operating revenues of $13,515,293, against $1,381,935 on $11,188,337 the same month of 1942. Net income for the first four months totals $3,853,950 on $50,117,658, against $3,712,486 on $40,420,219.

N. Y. Municipal Bond Club Nominates Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The nominating committee of The Municipal Bond Club of New York, headed by Phillips Barbour, chairman, has presented its slate for officers for 1943-44, as follows:

For president, W. Manning Barr; for vice-president, L. Walter Dempsey; for secretary, E. A. M. Cobden; for treasurer, E. Norman Peterson. The committee has nominated Edward L. Black and Orlando S. Brewer for governors of the club for a period of three years.

The annual meeting will be held on Monday, June 21, 1943, at 12:15 p. m., at the Bankers Club.

Other members of the nominating committee are Sanders Shanks, Jr., and Harley a Watson.

N. Y. Central Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the New York Central Railroad to assume obligation for $5,300,000 of 2 per cent equipment trust certificates to be issued by the First National Bank of the City of New York as trustee and sold at 99.279 per cent and accrued dividends.

Subsidy, as a Device, Can Add Flexibility to Price Control

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Subsidies are going to become another "hot potato" of this Administration. There is wide difference of opinion on their efficacy in the country. They have been found to be effective in stabilizing prices in England and Canada at what may be termed moderate cost, but conditions in these countries are not especially analogous.

That subsidies have been a feasible economic weapon in England in keeping down retail prices is due in part to the fact that England imports a large proportion of the commodities which enter into the cost of living, in part because that country, and Canada too, for that matter, have done better than the United States in their fiscal programs, partly in that their administration has been efficient, fairly free from political log-rolling, and closely controlled as to costs, that the application of subsidies was restricted mainly to isolated situations, and finally and perhaps the most important reason, subsidies were availed of early before inflation started a train of troubles.

A Belated Decision

The belated decision or announcement made earlier this month by the OPA to roll back retail prices experimentally in an effort to bring down the cost of living to the level of Sept. 15, 1942, must be lauded on the basis of "better late than never." For while subsidies are inflation in disguise, and to be vigorously opposed in peacetime under a free enterprise economy, they are probably preferable to the bursting of price ceilings, the black markets, and the industrial unrest occasioned by an unstabilized price structure.

The roll-back is expected to reduce the cost of living about 2½ per cent, and affects specifically such necessities as beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, and butter, as well as the non-necessity, coffee. Coming at this juncture, it looked like an improvisation, aimed to combat the Lewis demand for increased wages, though the OPA stated it had been studying the matter for a considerable period. Be that as it may, it is like throwing in reserves to stem the inflation tide. How effective it will be cannot be foreseen, since there are other more powerful and more fundamental factors to be considered.

For price ceilings and subsidies though well administered and policed, are not the real barriers to inflation. The first requisite is to keep down purchasing power so that it will not become a devastating flood, washing away one price dam after another. This is primary, since civilian goods must be in ever smaller supply, so long as war needs mount.

Siphoning Off 'Hot Money'

And the way to cut down buying power is to siphon off this "hot money" by heavier taxes, and at the same time induce the public to postpone the use of their free funds by putting them in War Bonds, savings banks, insurance; anywhere except in the markets for goods. Supplementary to such a program is, of course, rationing, without which the whole domestic structure would get out of plumb.

In essence what are subsidies but gifts out of the pockets of all the people to processors or producers caught between rising costs and a fixed market price or ceiling. The subsidy or bounty is to save the producer from loss, or, perhaps it would be as fair to say, to guarantee that he continues making a profit which naturally would induce him to maintain or increase his output.

The subsidy thus makes it possible for the Administration to hold consumer prices at a certain level, while it establishes other prices for the producer. The United States has used this method for a number of items prior to the food subsidy recently announced. The RFC, for instance, has reimbursed the big oil companies for losses suffered in the transportation of fuel oil and gasoline to the East in tank cars, and it has subsidized high-cost producers of copper, lead and zinc where these critical materials were in short supply.

The critics of subsidies are right in that they point out that such a course is but a hidden price increase. And they say, the Government is now taking the easiest way, politically, to conceal the lack of courage necessary earlier in the war or even before it, to keep money and goods supply in a fairly constant ratio. This, too, has more than a grain of truth in it, though it is equally true that the American people and Congress were not ready for the controls that looming inflation implied.

Lesser of Two Evils

The use of subsidies must be frankly faced as an expedient which is commendable only as the lesser of two evils. Not to use them may mean that despite the most strenuous effort at enforcement of price ceilings, the Government may face a losing battle in holding the cost of living steady. It would be admittedly cheaper to pay up to $2,000,000,000 in a rollback of prices than to experience a general and severe price advance which would probably initiate a widespread demand for wage increases.

Already the Government is paying out at the rate of $700,000,000 a year in wartime subsidies, of which about one third is on petroleum products, another third for Commodity Credit Corporation projects, such as bolstering the canners of vegetables, the production of nicotine sulphate, of oil seeds, particularly soybeans; and more millions for stimulating output of copper, lead and zinc and for paying the higher charges of shipping coal to New England by rail instead of by water. By broadening somewhat the subsidy base, and taking in certain items of mass consumption, such as meats, possibly dairy products, and a few other strategic items bearing on the cost of living, it is hoped to keep inflation within bounds.

The payment of say a further $1,500,000,000 to guarantee one set of prices to wholesalers, producers or processors and another set of prices to consumers is a sort of façade behind which in actuality a heavier stream of purchasing power is being built up. This stream is fed by borrowed Federal funds which add to Government deficits and increase the public debt. Naturally, it is inflationary, more so now than it would have been if the policy had been inaugurated a year ago.

Tend to Conceal Cause

It is well to dwell on this serious aspect of subsidies since the temporary benefits may lead to a continuation of the policy beyond the time dictated by desperate necessity. Subsidies look like easy money and unless their artificial nature is constantly kept in mind, demand for them may grow. They do not remove the cause of the trouble, but tend to conceal it. Moreover, they may lead to increased political control over industry, segments of which may find leaning on the Government an easier way to maintain profits than by search for increased efficiency.

However, the situation must be faced as of today. The dangers of subsidies must be made apparent to all and their use restricted by every means in Administration power. The experience of Canada and England is helpful to show that such a policy can be made to serve the state. But America must doubly make use of the other fundamental inflation barriers since it enters so tardily into the subsidy field.

Heavier taxes, drastic action against black markets, effective rationing, ever-constant pressure to sell War Bonds and determined enforcement of price and wage ceilings, are true elements in a successful cost-of-living stabilization scheme. Subsidies, while a palliative, add flexibility to the program. A judicious and restricted use now could aid maximum output of the right materials and smooth out disparities in price control.

A. F. of L. Endorses Subsidies to Halt Rise in Food Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The A. F. of L. Executive Council has endorsed "limited government subsidies to restrain food price increases" and assailed the Office of Price Administration for what it called a timid policy on the problems of black markets and grade labeling.

"One of the most outrageous surrenders on the part of OPA to chiselers and price dodgers," said a statement adopted by the council "was its official abandonment of grade labeling. This necessary device for the protection of consumers was originally a basic policy of OPA.

"But this agency did not possess the character and courage to defend its own convictions and the public interest. Cringing in the face of criticism from selfish interests and their congressional spokesmen, the OPA meekly gave up without a fight.

"The result obviously will be deterioration of the quality of canned goods purchased by the public, along with higher prices."

The council's statement said "the giddy policies" of OPA had made it possible for profiteers to create artificial shortages and to reap huge profits in black markets. "Its timid, piecemeal and ineffectual attack on the problem encourages law evasion and price profiteering."

Woolworth Sales Set High Record in 1942

WATERTOWN, N. Y., (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Co. sales for 1942, reported at the annual stockholders meeting, were a record $423,220,598, compared with 1941 sales of $377,148,059.

Last year's net income was $23,538,739, equivalent to $2.43 per share, on 9,703,608 shares of capital stock, of which there is only one class.

E. C. Mauchly, vice-president, reported sales for the first four months of 1943 were $130,822,721, an increase of $11,609,599, or 9.4 per cent over the comparative period in 1942. Stores in operation at the close of the year numbered 2,015—1,862 in the United States, 145 in Canada, and eight in Cuba.

Eight directors, representing one third of the board, were elected for three-year terms. They were Floyd R. Cole, Harrison; Seymour H. Knox, Buffalo; Mrs. Jessie Woolworth Donahue, New York; Philip Lehman, New York; Martin A. Schenck, Chappaqua; William L. Stephenson, London, Eng.; Harry E. Ward, New York; and Charles W. Woolworth, Scranton, Pa.

United Air Lines Net Jumps

NEW YORK (AP)—United Air Lines Transport Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit of $982,779 in the 1943 first quarter, or 65 cents a share on capital stock, compared with $143,002, or 9 cents a share, in the three months ended March 31, 1942.

Plan to Head Off Rationing Of Clothing

WASHINGTON (AP) — A. D. Whiteside, chief of WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements, has committed himself to heading off clothing rationing, a War Production Board spokesman said, and has won the agreement of influential retailers to a don't-buy-more-than-you-need campaign.

A sweeping program of allocation of textile equipment and manpower—to get the maximum output in fabrics and clothes from existing facilities—will be undertaken, the spokesman said, adding that success will depend on the co-operation of consumers and the retail trade.

Must Co-operate

"Department stores and clothing stores will have to get behind a new idea—to discourage people from buying instead of urging them to purchase all they can afford," said one official who asked that his name not be used.

Lew Hahn, general manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and several representatives of big New York department stores, participated recently in a conference with Mr. Whiteside and WPB chairman Donald M. Nelson in working out opening phases of the plan.

One phase would be to halt such asserted practices as advising customers to purchase several garments to prepare themselves for eventual rationing.

A spurt in clothing buying was reported recently, touched off by Mr. Nelson's testimony before a congressional committee that clothing rationing was "imminent" unless the Government and the industry got together quickly to solve their problems.

Some WPB officials were represented as believing it would be premature to give assurance that there would be no rationing, but Mr. Whiteside was described as "having put all his chips on increased production and reduced sales volume." Fabric mills will be converted from nonessential textiles to essential ones in orderly fashion, it was declared, and a "reasonable profit" will be assured for the industry.

Plan Outlined

The conversion and allocation program probably will be undertaken in a series of moves rather than any single drastic and abrupt transition. WPB for several months has been working with the industry, "freezing" some looms on the types of fabric they are already producing and directing that other looms be converted to types of fabric specified by WPB. The fabrics chosen in most cases are those which, while permitting the largest yardage output, will provide durable, long-wearing fabrics instead of the fancier and less utilitarian types.

Retailers, it was stated, will be urged to restrict their advertising to the promotion of clothing, dry goods and fabrics which are both durable and in reasonably plentiful supply.

Department Store Sales Rise 16 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department-store sales last week were 16 per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the precedinng week such sales were 12 per cent greater than in the similar period in 1942, while in the four weeks ended May 15 they totaled 13 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

All Federal Reserve districts reported sales increases last week as follows:

Boston 13 per cent, New York 10 per cent, Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 11, Richmond 21, Atlanta 34, Chicago 8, St. Louis 16, Kansas City 32, Dallas 49, and San Francisco 38.

Lake Iron Ore Stocks Lower

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported iron ore on hand at lower Great Lakes ports was 18,498,988 tons on May 1; against 25,088,209 a month earlier and 20,064,744 on May 1, 1942. The Ore and Coal Exchange said April ore shipments from upper Great Lakes ports totaled 1,954,817 gross tons against 7,789,182 in April, 1942.

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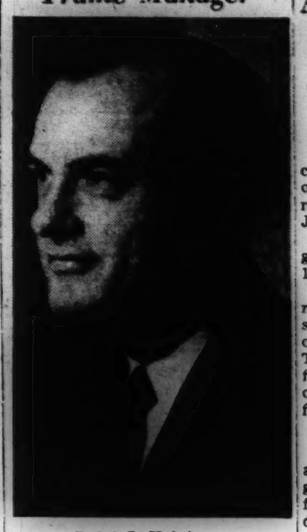
HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS—Attractive 7-room, 3½ baths, house with 3-car garage; beautiful shade trees and fully landscaped yard; faces Lake Michigan with view of lake from first-floor windows; fine bathing beach; good neighbors; oil heat with new, efficient hot-water furnace. Because of transfer this desirable and exceptionally comfortable and easy-to-take-care-of house may be rented for only $100.00 a month—available now. Convenient to North Western and North Shore electric trains. Shown by appointment. Margaret E. Byrn, Realtor, phone Highland Park 2542, 8 N. Sheridan Rd., Highland Park, Ill.

BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.—8-room house, furnished or unfurnished; coal stoker; for duration; reasonable; easy transportation. Tel. Baldwin 3043-J evenings.

Traffic Manager



Ralph L. Heininger

Named general traffic manager of Chicago and Southern Air Lines, Inc. Mr. Heininger's career with the company started in 1937 as district traffic manager in Chicago.

St. Louis Foreign Trade Club Receives Arbitration Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Presentation of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission's Award was made this week to the Foreign Trade Club of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce in recognition of its collaboration in the advancement of Inter-American arbitration and friendly trade relations. The presentation was a feature of the Foreign Trade luncheon program of the War Credit Congress of the National Association of Credit Men.

Among the speakers on the luncheon program were: J. M. O. Monasterio, vice-president of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Company of St. Louis; William S. Swingle, vice-president of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., New York; A. N. Gentes, assistant manager, Foreign Department of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, and Wilbert Ward, vice-president of the National City Bank, New York. George W. Patterson of the American Cyanamid Company presided.

This event was under the joint auspices of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Export Managers Club of St. Louis, the Mississippi Valley Association and the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—For sale or rent, 6-room cottage, near ocean; large porch; secluded; all modern conveniences. W. H. O., 15 Chisholm Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 2749.

SUMMER RENTALS

COMFORTABLY and neatly furnished, newly decorated 5-room apartments; large living room, dining room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen with electric refrigerator, and electric stove, hot water, steam heated for cool days; private, spacious piazza commanding one of the most beautiful views on the North Shore; 5 minutes to railroad station; price for season $600; will be shown by appointment only. Call Magnolia 1436 after 7 p. m., or write Sea Crest, Magnolia, Mass.

FURNISHED shore cottage, 6 rooms, enclosed porch; all conveniences; reasonable. ROCKWOOD LODGE, Lanesville, Gloucester, Mass.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE — Meredith Neck. Five-room camp, improvements; beautiful, safe bathing beach for children. Owner, 109 Main St., Orono, Maine.

REVOLUTIONARY home to rent for summer months; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths upstairs; all conveniences; elec.; bus; deliveries; adults; references exchanged. Abbott, R. F. D. 3, Kingston, N. Y.

SHORE cottage, high ground, pines, private beach; 8 rooms, all modern equipment, fireplace and heater; trains and bus; deliveries. M. L. Downer, Dennisport, Mass. Tel. connection.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 224 Hemenway St.—Comfortable, airy bed-sitting room, facing Fenway; near subway and bus; business woman preferred; $6.00. Tel. Com. 4934 or Com. 4330, Ext. 458.

BOSTON, 224 Hemenway St. — Comfortable, airy, bed-sitting room, facing Fenway; near subway and bus; business woman preferred; $6.00. Tel. Com. 4934 or Com. 4330, Ext. 548.

BOSTON—June 15 to Sept. 15, pleasant, quiet rooms overlooking Fenway and near the Christian Science Mother Church. New address, 90 Fenway. M. A. Harpole, COM 9219.

304 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BOSTON—Clean rooms in attractive home for desirable guests only.

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11th St.—Ground floor; comfortable, harmonious home for business woman, Christian Scientist preferred; near church; transportation. DeCamp.

N. Y. C., 533 W. 112th St. (Apt. 4-D)—Large, light, quiet, well furnished; elevator, telephone; $6.50 single, $8.00 double; subway.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—Unusual; only guest; first-class building; lady. Write Box M-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 98th St.—Beautifully newly furnished, with shower bath; private family; refined business person. MO. 2-2013.

N. Y. C.—Unusual room on Riverside Drive; large, cool, comfortable; near church and Columbia; reasonable. Call MO. 2-9889.

ROOMS WANTED

BOSTON — Rooms and small apartments wanted for visiting guests. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Ken. 4033.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. — For rent, 5-room apt.; old colonial home; all conveniences; on bus line; garden space. Phone 4-5032.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

Guest wing on colonial estate 15 miles from Boston; good trans.; 2 rms., kitchen, bath. Federal period furnishings; priv. yd.; on lake; $80 mo., everything included. Natick 2426-W (Mass.).

N. Y. C.—Well furnished apt.; complete large living room, kitchenette, foyer; $50; elevator; East Side; 3 months. REgent 4-0017.

N. Y. C.—June-Sept.; delightfully cool, airy; grand piano; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths (3 beds). AC 2-8108, 801 West 115th (72).

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Cool and attractive 5-room apt., 5 closets; sublet. (Apt. 11-F). See Supt., 1436 Lexington Avenue.

COUNTRY BOARD

Sea Pines Guest House and Cottages

Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop near entrance; protected private beach; gardens; horses; instruction available in weaving; languages; music. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and farm, ideal for study and recreation, reopens May 27th. Invites Christian Scientists and their families. Home cooking. Reasonable. Descriptive booklet. THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

April Chain Store Sales Rise 5 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

April sales by a group of 35 chain stores increased five per cent over last year, according to the monthly analysis by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike.

This increase compares with a gain of only 1.6 per cent in March 1943, over March 1942.

The cumulative sales for four months this year of $1,527,853,888 showed an increase of 4 per cent over the same period of last year. This was a better showing that the first quarter's sales improvement of 3.2 per cent in 1943 over the first quarter of 1942.

Apparel Chains Lead

As might be expected, the apparel chains led the individual groups with a gain of 35.8 per cent for April over April last year. The drug chains were next with a 19.3 gain, closely followed by the variety chains with a 14 per cent gain. The remaining groups recorded slight decreases in April this year compared with the same month of the previous year; the losses were 4.3 per cent for the grocery chains; 3.5 for the shoe chains; 1.8 per cent for the mail order group.

Sales Increase

The total sales of all 35 companies for the first four months aggregated over $1,500,000,000 The drug chains for the four months this year compared with the same period of last year had the best maintained sales increase of 17.1 per cent; variety chains were next with 13.7 per cent; and the apparel chains third with 13.5 per cent. These were followed by the grocery chains with 6 per cent. The shoe and mail-order groups recorded decreases of 4.5 per cent and 7.6 respectively.

The detailed statistics for the month, this year and last year, follow:

	April 1943	April 1942	P.C. Rise
Variety	$153,082,669	$134,159,443	14.0
Mail Order	140,616,907	143,216,458	(—1.8)
Grocery	89,736,125	91,631,763	(—4.3)
Shoe	14,173,894	14,688,303	(—3.5)
Apparel	16,878,143	12,437,597	35.8
Drug	12,815,388	10,749,379	19.3
Total	$427,301,126	$406,882,943	5.0%

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

HOMES WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C. or suburb—Rental for family of three; unfurnished; 5 or 6 rooms; prefer detached. GLebe 5831.

SUMMER BOARD

VACATION AT VILLA HAGEL
CALLICOON CENTER, N. Y. (Sullivan Co.)
Quiet and comfortable. Ask for circular letter.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License 12 Mason Ter., Lon 1090

PAYING GUESTS

MERRYMEETING-IN-MAINE
Century-old sea captain's home in the beautiful Camden Hills, near spring-fed lake, 7 miles from sea; tally-ho trips, cruising on Penobscot Bay; excellent meals; innerspring beds, antique furnishings; New England charm; from $22 per week for room and meals. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Lincolnville, Maine.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door to door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Waterlown 9865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STETSON, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PACKING—SHIPPING—STORAGE
Long Distance Moving. Service With Safety
CROWN STORAGE CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AN EXPERIENCED HORSEMAN to TAKE full charge of 6 horses and teach riding to children in summer camps in Maine. Write at once. CATHERINE W. CLARK, 4403 Stanford Street, Chevy Chase, Md.

IF YOU HAVE

mechanical or electrical aptitude and like this kind of work, are married, have dependents and are of good character, this is an opportunity to place yourself with a reliable, high grade, well established organization.

We have several openings for men who are high school graduates not now engaged in war work.

We will train you thoroughly and pay you well while learning our business.

This may be the opportunity you have been looking for to establish yourself in such a position as we offer.

In reply please state age, schooling and past experience, too.

Box A-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK HELPER
White, for 3 adults in Brookline, Mass. Box A-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

$25.00 WEEKLY and comfortable home awaits suitable, draft-deferred, Protestant young man to care for and companion crippled youth. Must drive car. Write Box A-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PERMANENT SALES POSITIONS

Man who has excellent sales record wanted by national organization. Salary, commission, pension fund, if selected.

Box A-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 24 STATE ST., BOSTON

IND ENGR: Prof exp $4,600
PROD. PLANNING, SCHEDULING ASST Arr
ENGINEERS: Design exp (Signal) $80/125
RADIO ENGRS: Design exp $36/4200
TIME-STUDY ENGRS: Several Gd Sal
ASST PROD MGR: Tool exp Arr
PROD SUPVRS: Foreman exp Arr
PLANNING ENGR: Machine shop exp To $400
CHEMISTS: Art rubber, plastics Arr
CHEMICAL ASSTS: Several Arr
MACH DESIGNER: Local $80
DIE & TOOL DESIGNERS: Several Arr
MECH DETAILERS & CHECKERS Arr
MECH DRAFTSMEN: Several Arr
PROCESS ENGRS: Wisconsin Arr
METALLURGISTS: Wisconsin Arr
AIRCRAFT & ELECTRONIC HELP Arr
COST ESTIMATOR: Conn Arr
ACCT: Temp public work $9-10 day
PERSONNEL ASST: Industrial exp $50
COST ACCOUNTANTS: Several $40-50
ASST CONTROLLERS: Retail $50-75
RICO GUIDE MAN Arr
RECEIVING RECORD CLK: Exp helpful $40
FINANCE CONTACT MAN $50
TIMEKEEPER: Factory $36+

WANTED — Forts, shipping clerks, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counselling for Office Personnel
718 Lumsford Building

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WAR WORKERS WANTED

Young Women for
7 to 3—3 to 11 or
11 to 7 shifts

Men for
General Factory Work

Apply
Clifford Mfg. Co.
Grove St., Waltham, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ARTIST WANTED

for opaquing and retouching; good opportunity to learn how to use the airbrush. Apply METROPOLITAN LITHOGRAPH & PUBLISHING CO., 167 Bow St., Everett, Mass.

BALTIMORE MD.—One experienced in general office work, stenographer preferred. Box 300, 401 Title Building.

CLERICAL WORKERS FOR PART OF MONTH 6 or 8 consecutive days first part of each month. Recurring employment, especially suitable for married women with homes to maintain. Write for interview. $3.75 per day. The Advertising Checking Bureau, 79 Madison Ave., N. Y.

CONN., STAMFORD, 71 Grove St.—Two adults offer good home to willing, efficient woman; Protestant; cook, occasional driving; nice room, bath; $100. STamford 3-7470.

COUNSELORS — Mature; exclusive Maine camp; athletics, crafts; personal description. Write Box S-16 S. 15590, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

GENERAL maid wanted for 3 adults; apartment; 8 Marlborough St., Boston; summer on Cape Ann. Com. 0956, 7-8 p. m.

EXPERIENCED nurse for 2 girls, ages 4 and 8 require woman of refinement who will cooperate in home during cookless war emergency. In return for harmonious home, consideration and good salary; Christian Scientist preferred. Write full particulars. MRS. C. H. POPE, Clinton Place, Maplewood, N. J.

GIRL WANTED IN DEDHAM
Office Work and Typing
BOSTON ENVELOPE CO.
297 High St. Dedham

GIRLS or women (two) to help with housework and care of children for adjacent families at quiet resort on Long Island for summer months; position for one now open. MRS. CLIFTON, 15 Fairfield Street, Montclair, N. J. Phone M. 3-1770.

GIRLS — WOMEN
for clean, light factory work on essential products that will carry over in the post-war period.
THE DUNLEAVY CO.
15 Hathaway St. Boston, opp. South Station

MISS PARKER'S BUSINESS SERVICE
9 PARK STREET, BOSTON
Personnel asst., creative writing essential, college grad., 25-35 yrs., $30-$40; employment interviewer, exp'd. Providence, R. I., $35-$55; recent college grads, trainees, $25; secy. good detail, $34; rapid steno., defense, $32; good typist, some steno., $25-$35; 2 secy.-stenogs. $28-$30; steno.—ediphone, $25; 4 bookkeeper-stenogs. $30-$35; assistant bookkeeper, $22-$25; F-C bookkeeper, sev., $25-$35; 9 typists, $25; typists, beginners and exp'd., $18-$22; 12 fixtures-typists (2) Dorchester, (1) Charlestown, (1) Somerville, $24-$26; junior figurer-typist, $18-$22; 2 switchboard-typists, Somerville, Cambridge, $22, $25; typist relieve busy switchboard, $20 up; 4 exp. file clerks, $20-$24; cashiers, $18-$24; bank teller, exp., north of Boston $25; 2 ediphone oprs., $25; 1 B. M. key punch; 1 B. M. tabulator 14 comp.-calc. oprs., to $25; BEGINNERS, MANY GOOD OPENINGS, $17-$20.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST. BOSTON

SEC-ASST PERSONNEL: No Shore	To $130 mo
STENO-SECIES: Good opportunities	To $28
STENO-EDIPHONE OPERATORS	To $30
BEGINNER STENOS: Several	To $20
EDIPHONE OPERATOR: Some exp	$110 mo
BKKPPR-STENOS: Some exp	$25
BOOKKEEPERS: Good exp.	To $35
ASST BKKPPRS: Several; exp	To $25
TYPISTS; CLERKS: FIGURERS	To $25
COMPT OPRS: Beginners & exp	To $26
ELLIOTT FISHER & BRR BANK OPRS	To $30
SWBD-TYPIST: Good exp	$25
BEGINNERS: All kinds office work	To $20

Typists for Part of Month

Rapid, accurate, for 6 or 8 consecutive days first part of each month. Recurring employment especially suitable for married women with homes to maintain; $4.50 per day. Write for interview. THE ADVERTISING CHECKING BUREAU, 79 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN—Colored; cooking; help maid with housework; four adults; part year New York, part Connecticut. MRS. DREW, 175 W. 72nd, New York, N. Y.

ARTIST WANTED

ork school graduate; experienced in making originals and to do hand-coloring. Apply METROPOLITAN LITHOGRAPH & PUBLISHING CO., 167 Bow St., Everett, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

TODAY EVERY WOMAN IS EAGER TO serve in some worth-while capacity. If you live anywhere in U. S.: if you can work 30 hours or more each week; if you are over 25, well groomed, cultured, a good conversationalist and can assume responsibility; if you are genuinely interested in child-training and parental education, we may be able to use you locally in our nationwide important program (advertised in The Christian Science Monitor) of child-guidance and "character-defense" work. Substantial remuneration in proportion to time devoted; commission and bonus, based on results secured. Permanent or for teacher during vacation. Write Q-4, Suite 2906, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, giving age, experience, education, phone number.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE with wide experience as office and business manager wishes to serve with firm requiring such services; over draft age, now employed. Box A-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN desires position clerical work, general office assistant, typist; references. Write Box M-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUCCESSFUL MARKETING EXECUTIVE would like to act as Pacific Coast representative for manufacturer of worthwhile product. Box B-172, Room 710, 650 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ARTIST wants art work on newspaper; go anywhere. Kathryn Huntington Parker, Box A-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AVAILABLE—Experienced art teacher desires position, high school or college; A.B. and A.M. degrees. Box G-100, Suite 3-101, General Motors Building, Detroit, Michigan.

A WOMAN with 20 years' experience in one family as business and social secretary, accustomed to full responsibility for all personal investments such as stocks and bonds, real estate, etc., seeks opportunity to serve where her experience would be of value; has assumed full managerial responsibility of golf club and country homes. Write Box K-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED Christian Scientist desires position as housekeeper for gentleman, vicinity Boston; no laundry. Box A-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOULD like work in hotel or restaurant as assistant or hostess; speak English, Russian and some French; also do general office work, typing and filing; have traveled widely. Box X-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

I WILL PAY ALL CASH
for a
GOING BUSINESS

Preferably located in New England with an annual peace-time net income of at least $25,000.

I will purchase outright and pay all cash for a business that meets my requirements. Confidential negotiations should be initiated by principals only (no brokers) directly with me or through their bank or legal counsel, assuring no embarrassing disclosures in any directions. I am a principal and not a broker. Box L-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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Original Paintings of New England scenes.

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1189 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0387

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Collections or accumulations of old coins may be sold to buy WAR BONDS.
Gold coins and Indian Head cents wanted. I will call to make offer. For information write
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FOR SALE — Solid mahogany authentic reproduction, Governor Winthrop secretary-bookcase, solid walnut library table. Call Bel. 2286-W (Mass.).

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Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
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PRIZE WINNING SONGS
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"LOVE NOT THE WORLD" by M. O. Spencer
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THE HARMONY MUSIC PUBLISHERS
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Chicago, Illinois

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware, and Diamonds. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston
WANTED TO BUY—OLD GOLD. Send scrap dental gold, any kind, any amount, or extractions containing gold. Fair grading, cash returns. National Gold Buyers, Eureka, Calif. P. O. Box 333.

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While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
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ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6600, 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

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CASH for your grand, piano, spinet or small upht., any make. Com. 2636, or write Boylston Piano Co., Boston.

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Graduate of Perkins Institution
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Call Robertson, Plaza 3-1100, New York City

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EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8620

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FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO 4620.

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NAP-O-L Rug Cleaning Process
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All Machines Repaired
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BAILET WALLPAPER CO.
42 Summer Street, heart of Boston; largest variety of leading makes of wallpaper.

WANTED TO BUY

MONTREAL, QUE.
MAN'S BICYCLE IN FAIR CONDITION
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Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
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DAYTONA BEACH

Enjoy
FOREMOST
Milk • Cream • Buttermilk
Protected Quality—Through Foremost Dairies' Laboratory Control
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Phone 400 1305 McGregor

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers
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8 STORES
There Is One Near You

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SECOND AVE. AT S. E. FIRST ST.

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1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

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MIAMI Phone 2-7696
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FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9787

JOHN S. HORST AGENCY
R. C. LEEDY ASSOCIATE
All Kinds of Reliable Insurance
30 East Church St. Phone 2-3713
Orlando, Fla.

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men
• WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weil-Maas
• *Ready-to-Wear*
• *Men's Clothing*
• *Men's Shoe Dept.*
• *Student Hall*
• *Ladies' Shoe Salon*
• *Hat Salon*
• *Accessory Shop*
Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS., Inc.
First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. B. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MILLER'S
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 0908 9 Peachtree St.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING •
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells DAIRY'S CUP CRACK
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Harrold & Scandrett Co.
General Insurance
Bankers Insurance Building
PHONE 6731-6732

• CHAPMAN'S • GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Office Supplies
American Printing Co.
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry St.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
No Job Too Large or Too Small
Each and Every One Is Appreciated
DIAL 3-5191

European Classified

MUSIC TUITION

DAISY A. HOLMES, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., Mem. R.S.T. London, S.A.S.M.T. Durban. Subjects taught:—Art of singing, Pianoforte, and Theoretical subjects. Pupils prepared for all Exams. Radio and Concert performances. Studio: 91, Moorcroft, Berea Rd., Durban. Phone 27022.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 27 619, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

Smart Shirts, Socks and Ties
From The Specialists!
Au Bon Marché
Berne — Spitalgasse 3-7

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

INTERLAKEN

® RAEUBER & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken
and branches throughout
Bernese Oberland

ZURICH

Albrecht Schlapfer
Lintheschерplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

SHORT & McDONALD
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths. Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Tortion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone 20223
For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced.
376 West St. Phone 25280

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
78 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

ADAMS & CO. Ltd.
Stationers & Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, WEST ST. TELEPHONE 21901

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

West Street Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE • GLOVES • WOOL FABRICS • UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE • VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods . Utmost Values
Friendly Service
John Orr & Co

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NIGHT PHONES:
42-2933 32-1837
24-5836 42-3837

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club
Johannesburg

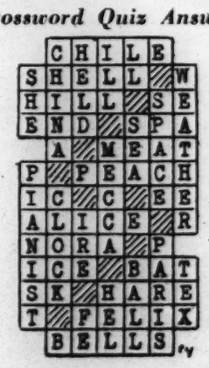
Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

THRESHERS
SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff St., Johannesburg
Stockist of
"PANTHER"
"DOROTHY PERKINS"
and other well-known makes of footwear

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg.

Crossword Quiz Answers



Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
42 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 4818

PIETERMARITZBURG

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
For the Best Gardening Tools, Etc.
234, Church St. Phones 3022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

Maritzburg Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road Phone 3387
Branch of
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni, Durban
Phone 61438

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
High Class Grocers
41 George Street, Parramatta
Also at Hurstville and Gladesville
Green Coupons Given
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

MISS W. M. FRYER
General Drapery
Ladies' Underwear and Baby Wear
Phone XU-1547
302 Sydney Road, Balgowlah

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newtown, Parramatta and Burwood

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 0676

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone P 1502

Advertisers Like to Be Told!

Many of our advertisers write to tell us how pleased they are when our readers say, "I came in because I saw your ad in The Christian Science Monitor."

In this way they have definite proof that their Monitor advertising brings them good will and profitable business, and that, therefore, their money has been well invested.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued from previous page)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Book-binding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee Luncheon
Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane Australia Phones B1831 (5 lines)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1348

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
Clayknit Tailored Knitwear
To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury, N.S.W.
CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE

Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F 4258
Specialists in Spring Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

FLAT SEEKERS
FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. S. I.
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones Cent. 6162-4-5 3 Lines

V. Boldner
Watchmaker Jeweler
RINGS REMODELED
Crystal Ware Electroplate
Old Gold Bought
MU 3671 or LF 2933
McEwan House, 342 Lt. Collins Street

Phone F. 5854
LINDSAY'S FLORIST
(LILY RONALDS)
now taken over by
E. M. TEATHER
Flinders Way, 238 Flinders Lane

The CAFE with the Quiet Atmosphere!
French Coffee Inn
19 Equitable Place
Light Luncheons and Afternoon Teas

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING

estab 28 years
Syd. FL 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9087

LOTTIE MARTIN
(WILMAR)
EXPERT CORSETIER
Fitting for every type of figure
DAINTY LINGERIE
294 Little Collins St. Phone Cent. 5218
Opposite AUSTRALIA ARCADE

AUSTRAL TOWEL SERVICE
OFFICES SUPPLIED
386 Flinders Lane
VERA VERE MU 3008

The Weutworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight Sundays till 9:30
293 COLLINS ST., C 1 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F 5969—F 5541

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

C. POLLARD
MEN'S and BOYS' OUTFITTERS
33 Glenhuntly Road Phone LF 5383

MELBOURNE—Glenferrie

Ray's
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Selling Agents for JENYN'S Corsets
LINGERIE HOSIERY
133 Glenferrie Road HAW. 4682

MELBOURNE
Middle Brighton

MRS. E. M. BURLINSON
The Gift Shop
LENDING LIBRARY
65 Church St., Middle Brighton
Phone X3281

MELBOURNE
South Yarra

MELBOURNE, South Yarra
Phone Windsor 661
TERRY'S
LUNCHEON DINNER
133 DOMAIN ROAD
Laura Reid Corner Millswyn Street

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 8-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41 387

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Reward for Service

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A unique and remarkable demonstration of appreciation was made recently by the employees of the Municipal building when Mrs. C. resigned as an elevator operator. Her services over a period of five years were faithful and dependable and without even a minor mishap. Then her husband, who is a disabled war veteran, needed her help at home, so she called for her final pay check.

Then it was that she was rewarded with the unusual expression of appreciation of those she had served. The mayor of Oklahoma City presided at a ceremony which was held in the Municipal building. First, he presented Mrs. C. with a scroll praising her devoted services to the public. Then came the unique expression, the gift of the employees of the building. A cow was led in on a fifty-foot chain and was presented to the retiring employee. And that was not all. There was a milk bucket, a milking stool, and a feed box. Kindly and generous forethought didn't let it stop there either. Next they presented twenty-six one dollar bills to her with which to purchase feed for the cow.

Those who participated in the ceremony were conscious of her deep joy and happiness. She was so moved that she found expression difficult and was able to say only a soft "thank you."

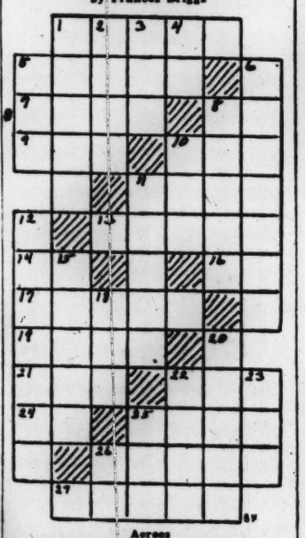
Back of this story is an outstanding record of faithfulness and devotion to purpose. When her disabled war veteran husband became unable to provide for her, she accepted outside employment. With her small salary and the small pension which her husband receives, they bought an acre of land a short distance from the city. With wise planning and careful managing they built a modest house

The interested and kindly people she served remembered she had once made the statement that if she and her husband "could only have a cow we would be able to get along."

Then when it became necessary for Mrs. C. to resign, these busy people found time and opportunity to demonstrate their interest and appreciation. If their praise and thanks for her outstanding services of faithfulness and determination were expressed in a unique and remarkable gift, it was a most acceptable one.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

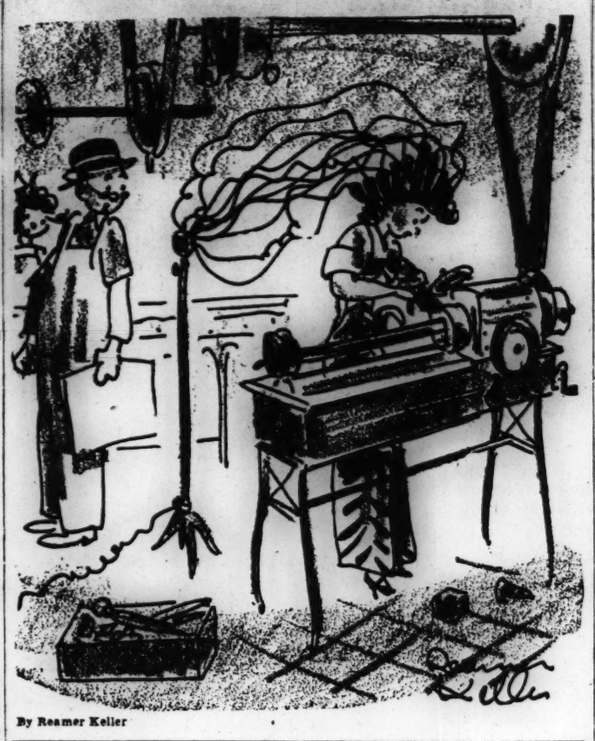
1—Magallanes, world's southernmost city, is in what country?
5—What do you call the circular body of a drum?
7—Old woman of certain nursery rhyme lived under what?
8—What is symbol for selenium?
9—Conclusion.
10—Mineral spring.
11—The Jack Sprat platter contained what?
13—If you ate an Early Crawford, it would be what?
14—What suffix signifies "of the nature of"?
16—Electrical Engineer (abbr.).
17—What fictional heroine met a Mock Turtle?
19—Who is wife of Nick Charles in "The Thin Man"?
21—Frozen water.
23—What mammal is subject of Hatter's song in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"?
24—Book (abbr.).
25—Who was the other creature seated at table with Hatter and Dormouse?
26—What was given name of Mr. Weingartner, conductor and composer?
27—What silver objects decorated Mary's garden?

Down

1—The fictional Aladdin lived in what country?
2—What actress was famed for her milk baths?
3—City of Nauvoo is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
4—Lieut. (abbr.).
5—Pronoun.
6—A horoscope would indicate changes in what?
8—An empty place is what?
10—Desire.
11—What is holy city of the Moslems?
12—Anton Rubinstein, composer, was also noted as what?
15—"Wag-on-the-wall" object in your living room would be what?
18—Composer Rubin was born where (abbr.)?
20—What was Ikhet's native city?
22—What is the object used in jai alai?
23—Statehouse is State House of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
25—Who was Nome queen of the underworld?
26—Symbol for iron is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Droll Side of the Home Front



By Reamer Keller

Brevities

Punch ©: "The average countryman has a feathered friend," states a naturalist. And it is usually his bed.

Ryan in Boston Herald: Goering may be one of the richest men in the world at the moment, but it's going to be tough later when he realizes that he has no place to go and can't take it with him.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: It is predicted that millions of Americans will stay in their own back yards this summer. They will mow lawns, raise vegetables, and sometimes visit the dear old car.

A Verse for Today . . .

Then call thou, and I will answer: or let me speak, and answer thou me.—Job 13:22

Cotton Countries

The most important cotton-raising countries in the Western Hemisphere, named in order of the quantities produced, are the United States, Brazil, Peru and Argentina.

Daily Anecdote

"Priceless" Keepsake

An American tourist on a fishing trip in Glengarry County, Ontario, happened upon a decrepit spinning wheel in the home of a venerable Scotsman, Donald MacTavish, and asked him to name a price. The old man slowly mulled over the idea while the American waited expectantly.

"I'm thenkin'," said MacTavish finally, "that ye no ken yon bit o' junkie is verra dear tae me. Ma gran'mither, when she was but a lassie in Dunfermline, wur-rked her bonny fingers nigh th' bone tae buy it, an' she told ma mither: 'Kirsty, I wudna thocht ye shud ever pairt wi' it.'"

The tourist, quickly contrite, apologized.

"I'm no blamin' ye," said MacTavish. "It's not for a stranger tae knaw that every nicht I hae sat an' looked on th' wheel, thenkin' o' ma mither bendin' over it at wur-rk, an' her mither before her, till I can see th' heather an' th' hills like when I was a laddie in Dunfermline. Th' auld wheel is as a pairt o' mysel', and tae let it go wud be like tearin' ma auld heart oot."

"I repeat I am very, very sorry," said the thoroughly penitent American. "Had I known of these sacred associations I would never have made the offer."

"Ah, weel, let it pass," said the old man with a sigh; "but after what I've been tellin' ye, ye can see I wudna be justified in lettin' it go for less than six dollars an' a half."

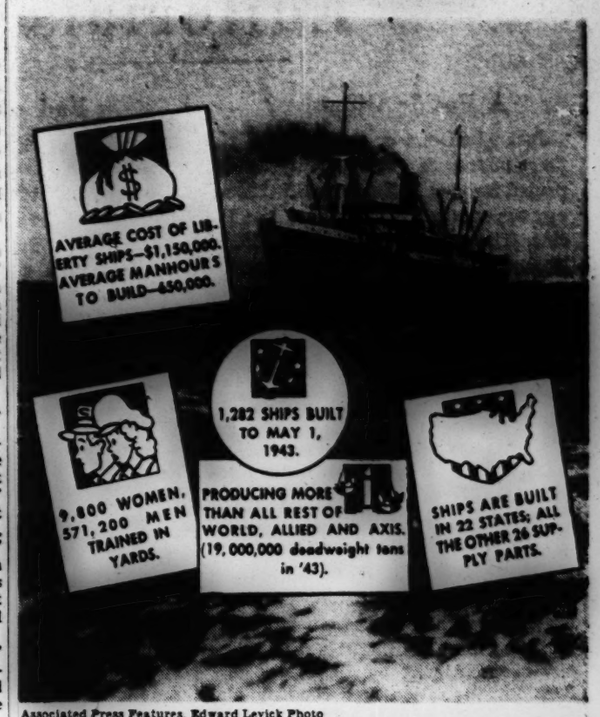
The deal was quickly made.

In Lighter Vein

Foreign Service

A busy young major of the Army Service Forces put aside his paperwork in Washington long enough to journey to a Canadian city, where he had been invited to address the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Shortly after his return his associates noticed that he was wearing over his heart a new ribbon, for foreign service.—The New Yorker

U. S. Merchant Marine


AVERAGE COST OF LIBERTY SHIPS—$1,150,000. AVERAGE MANHOURS TO BUILD—650,000.
9,800 WOMEN, 571,200 MEN TRAINED IN YARDS.
1,282 SHIPS BUILT TO MAY 1, 1943.
PRODUCING MORE THAN ALL REST OF WORLD, ALLIED AND AXIS. (19,000,000 deadweight tons in '43).
SHIPS ARE BUILT IN 22 STATES; ALL THE OTHER 26 SUPPLY PARTS.

Associated Press Features, Edward Levick Photo

This is National Maritime Day, and shown above are a few facts and figures on what has been happening since Pearl Harbor in the United States Merchant Marine program. Statistics on ship losses and the net change in operating tonnage are wartime secrets, but officials have stated the battle of shipping is being won. Average cost and man-hour figures are unofficial estimates; other information from Maritime Commission.

Daily Quotation

God conceived the world, that was poetry;
He formed it, that was sculpture;
He colored it, that was painting;
He peopled it with beings; that was grand, divine, eternal drama.

—Charlotte Cushman

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED — MEAT MARKETS.

SHALL I PUT THESE SCRAPS IN FOR THE DOG, MRS. LARRABEE?
BUTCHER
CHOICE MEATS
BUT, SKIPPY, MY RED COUPONS ARE ALL GONE—YOU'LL HAVE TO EAT PUPPY BISCUITS AGAIN TODAY
CEILING PRICES
POINT RATIONING
L.F. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Authorities Aren't Always Right*

By Le Pelley

NOW WHAT ARE YOU PLANTING?
I'm PUTTING IN TOMATO PLANTS!
GOOD-NIGHT! THEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN IN LAST WEEK...
WELL—I CAN'T MAKE THEM GROW ANY FASTER THAN THEY'LL GROW, CAN I ??
WHY DON'T YOU ASK HYMIE? HE KNOWS A LOT ABOUT IT
HYMIE... FOOIE
HYMIE SAYS WATER THEM WITH TOMATO JUICE !! I THINK THAT'S GOING TOO FAR .... !!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*After All, If the Damage Is Done!*

By Rodgers

"You'd better climb out of that hole or your Boss will give you a batte for sure!" T.W. warned me today—
"Huh!" Sponge meowed, "You should have told him that long ago!"
"You mean I'm dirty enough for a batth right now?" I asked her—
"You most certainly are!" said she—
SWISH!
"Well—in that case, I might as well enjoy myself as long as I can!" I decided—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Their Silence Doesn't Give Consent*

By The Hagers

"How's Drakeville's impresario? Your program I could help," said Joe.
"You know that string quartette I wrote In seven flats,—on which I dote?"
"It takes, Joe, how much time to play?" "About two hours, I should say."
SLAM
"Our string quartette the ducks ignore. Their feelings, Joe, let's not explore."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Pacific Offensive?

Just when one or more United Nations offensives are momentarily expected to open in Europe, Allied strategy appears to be focused on the Pacific. Thus the meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill with the Pacific War Council is only the most formal among several notices that the two leaders are planning a major campaign against Japan. The big moves of the Allies so far have been charted six months ahead; in October the rains will stop in Burma.

One feature of Mr. Churchill's speech to Congress which might have had more attention was his statement that a majority of American power is already in the Pacific. The groups which have been agitating for American withdrawal from the European theater must have had more than a little wind taken out of their sails by this disclosure. Now President Roosevelt confirms and develops this point, modifying it only as it touches aircraft. Even in planes, American forces in the Pacific area are only slightly less powerful than in Europe.

Because much of the news recently has been coming from Africa and because the splendid achievements of United States troops there have naturally been played up in their home papers, the American public may have overlooked the fact that they constituted less than a fifth of the forces under General Eisenhower. This does not mean that there are not also many American soldiers in Britain, but rather that the numbers on the various Pacific fronts are already larger than the public has supposed.

It has long been evident that American emotions were more deeply touched by Japan than Germany. The President has not attempted to cool that feeling. If Washington had desired to keep the public gaze focused solely on Europe, Madame Chiang Kai-shek would not have had so much official support in her remarkably successful appeal for American aid. And the news about Tokyo's murder of American fliers was delayed but not blunted. Mr. Roosevelt may have been preparing for more energetic action in the Pacific for some time.

Anyone who has visited western army camps recently must have remarked that villages constructed for target practice are more often named Little Tokyo than Little Berlin, and that the Rising Sun is used more than the Swastika to mark pillboxes that are to be destroyed. Many men in the American Army today are looking toward Japan rather than Germany because they think Hitler may be defeated before they get to the front. That the Navy, which for so long was concentrated in the Pacific and which never for a day forgets Pearl Harbor, would welcome a real offensive in the Pacific, goes without saying.

At the right time, all these factors should operate to put drive into a campaign directed more actively at Japan. But the task in Europe is by no means finished. Even a sudden collapse of Hitler's regime would leave tremendous problems, for the solving of which American power and American interest will be required if sound peace is to be made. Indeed, one of the great hopes of today is that America's enlarged interest in the world will not be limited to her Pacific back yard.

American Valkyries

Rings on their fingers and belles to their toes, fifteen young ladies left the outskirts of Boston the other day for a gallop to Peterborough, New Hampshire, on horseback. Historians will doubtless give the incident a footnote in some chapter on the toughening of democracy that occurred in the middle years of the twentieth century.

In earlier times—and not so much earlier, at that—these girls, students at Boston University's Sargent College, would have sent their horses by train and ridden the plush seats themselves to their distant destination, where their curriculum requires that they rough it for a month. But this year they roughed it all the way.

It used to be wonderful, or so the Germans said, to think what Hitler had done for German youth. But it should never be forgotten that when dictators try to make their subject peoples tough, free men always make themselves tougher.

It's quite a trot to Peterborough, some 90 miles, if you start near Boston. And far enough, in fact, to make it look as though Hitler has no sooner lost Africa than he must begin preparing to surrender the Valkyrie tradition also—to the fine ladies of Sargent.

End of a Boast

The end of Admiral Isokoru Yamamoto's career is significant. It confirms proverb and touches prophecy. "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword" is the proverb. The prophecy concerns all those enemies of freedom and Christianity who boast about making peace terms in the capital cities of civilization; they will never do so.

They will never do so, no matter how bold they may be. Admiral Yamamoto was physically courageous. He died directing a naval engagement from an airplane in April, according to Tokyo Radio. His personal behavior is characteristic of that fatalistic self-sacrifice that the Japanese fighting man has shown throughout this war. It would be more admirable if morality were not so often lacking in its display, if cruelty to others did not so often mark the Japanese with a destructive disregard for human life.

It is no novelty in this war to find the highest ranking officers of all nations taking part in the front-line fighting. It is not this action that distinguishes Yamamoto. By his own countrymen he is praised today for extending the sphere of Japanese influence in Asia. Japanese statements say their history will honor him for this. It more likely will number him among those who led Japanese ambition on to its own destruction, who disclosed the Japanese people as far less advanced culturally than the world had supposed them to be, and who contributed to the national disgrace.

Americans will remember him as the boaster who helped in the design of treachery that brought the United States into World War Two and who promised he would make the peace in the White House. They will not consider him as an important figure in world history, but as one of a gang of outlaws who sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind.

Social Insurance—at a Price

Sir William Beveridge's visit to the United States will doubtless renew interest in the recent American plan for expansion of social insurance. The proposals of the National Resources Planning Board, and in fact the social insurances already in effect in the United States deserve more study, not only as to what they cover but as to what they will cost.

The National Resources Planning Board did not go into detail and offered no estimate as to the expense of its program, but Washington officials later forecast more than $5,000,000,000 a year. This of course is not all new. The present old-age and unemployment insurance supplied the larger part. The proposed new disability and hospital insurance, however, added substantially. The payroll taxes required were figured at 10 to 12 per cent, half on employer and half on employee.

The Beveridge Plan is much more extensive than the American, chiefly because it includes a comprehensive system of compulsory health insurance. According to critical insurance men, the American equivalent of the plan would cost $15,000,000,000 a year or 30 per cent in payroll taxes.

Somewhere in between lies the probable cost of the social insurance to which enthusiasts would lead the United States by easy stages.

Meanwhile dissatisfaction with the social security now in force is being voiced among labor organizations. The question of the adequacy of the current old-age insurance has just been raised, for instance, in unusual form in New York City. An old-age pension fund is being asked of employers in the coat and suit trade associations by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. This demand is made on the basis that the social security payments now given to workers upon retirement from active labor are "altogether inadequate for decent subsistence."

In addition to the problem of sufficiency, it is not clear what the costs of the present old-age insurance will be—how high the payroll taxes on employer and employees will go. All that is plain is that increases in taxes called for in the Social Security Act have been postponed, and the system is already behind schedule in its financing.

Sir William Beveridge did the businesslike thing in working out his program for expanded social insurance in complete detail with as definite outline of cost as can now be foreseen. The American people may usefully remember that social insurance is like groceries, a suit of clothes or a house—something that has to be bought and paid for.

Our Readers Say—

"Forgive 1943 Taxes"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think that there is one angle of the tax situation which is being overlooked. That is manpower.

I believe the Ruml Plan would have been an excellent way to have changed to a pay-as-you-go plan, providing it had been accepted and acted upon early enough in 1942 to have been ready to start figuring period payments Jan. 1, 1943.

Many of those who paid a 1942 tax have paid in full for the year, and many more, perhaps the majority, have paid the first quarter, but all have had to complete the work of making out their returns.

Government employees of the Internal Revenue Division may have been working on those returns for nearly two months, and if the 1942 taxes are forgiven their time also will be wasted. If the tax moneys are returned, or credited, it will create much additional labor.

I believe our Government should consider the year 1942 and its taxes as being in the past, and if anything is to be forgiven, let it be the first nine months of 1943.

Medford, Mass. FRANK L. DANNER

About Huey Long

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Coming to Louisiana a few years after the assassination of Huey P. Long, I thought that all people of this State, outside of a selected few of his cohorts, would rail against Huey Long and his administration. I did not find it so. I had been reading newspaper reports, and placing too much dependence in them.

In traveling over the State, I rode over magnificent and expensive bridges, free of toll, the one over the Mississippi River at New Orleans the outstanding one. This in sharp contrast to what seemed to me the exorbitant tolls exacted from me in adjoining States in crossing their bridges. I drove over excellent, broad highways. I saw new and spacious schools; bigger and better recreation facilities, and improvements everywhere. The results of the Huey Long administration, they told me. He was a good man, they told me, but the inordinate love of power got the best of him.

The good people of this State are getting fed up on the aspersions continually cast on the people of the South by uninformed reporters of the North.

One of your writers, in reporting "Illiteracy on the Home Front," after expounding on the delinquencies of the southern educational system, ends up by saying of Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina: "This is the region where Huey P. Long had his strength." No doubt if Huey Long ever did hold any sway over the States mentioned other than his own, they would now be much the better off, so far as their educational systems are concerned.

Shreveport, La. RALPH C. HOLMES

They Still Speak Catalan

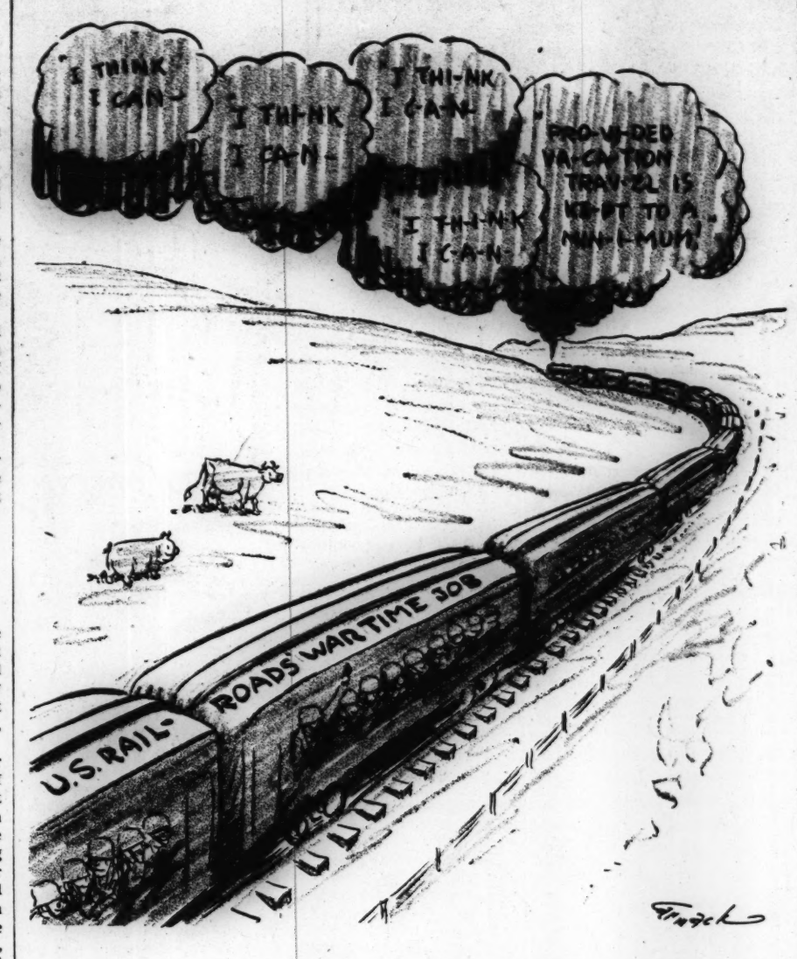
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a footnote to Sydney A. Clark's interesting article on "Sicilian Vespers of 1943," and also in connection with the aerial attack by our bombers of the airfield and port of Alghero, in Sardinia, may I point out that Catalan is still the language spoken there as a living reminder of the glorious days of Catalonia's exploits in the Mediterranean in the thirteenth century? Alghero (Alguer, in Catalan) means a place where seaweeds are abundant. J. VENTURA SUREDA

Forest Hills, N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Says the Big Train



Lupe Plants a Victory Garden

"Lupe," I asked my little Mexican serving maid, "why have you put all these glass jars on my back steps?"

"Oh, Señora," she answered, "they are for Ramon to take away *muy pronto* like the snap of feengers in the air."

"But, Lupe," I remonstrated, "aren't they my old fruit jars which were stored in the cellar? I may need them this year."

"*Exactamente*," she responded airily, "that is why we take them away. When we breeng them back full of vegetables and victory we can steeck out our tongues at the Congress Señores and their ration stamps. Now, Señora, if you will help me peeck out pecans for cake, I will tell you about garden which are overflow with victory.

"First, I tell sewing club that it are no use try to stay indoors when mocking birds and cardinals seeng in huisache trees with hearts breaking for company, so we ask dancing club boys to help us make victory garden. Right away it are success like red firecracker on the Fourth of July.

* * *

"Ramon's padre are gardener for King Estate and he get permission for us to use large piece of ground with hydrant on heem. We make heem General and Manager and he give us extra plants from King gardens and plenty of advice *absolutamente gratis*.

"My madre have make grand plan for summer. She say nobody, not even American Army and Ramon's goat, could eat all the beets and carrots we have planted so she will can left-overs in new pressure canner which she won at Cinco de Mayo Fiesta in San Pedro Park for make the best *enchiladas*. Also she ask what can we do with small left-overs which are too good for burro and goat to eat and I say that we will can them for soup next winter—tomatoes, okra, corn, carrots, and butterbeans all snug in same jar for consider the good theengs of the field how they grow.

"So now while we weed and hoe, we also prepare for results. We gather up jars and we put new paper on pantry shelves cut with fancy scallops by my abuela who say war is now breeng threeft to people at last. My abuela say, 'Lupe, what about your Señora who is always write on typewriter about victory but have no time for deeg in garden. We cannot let her weesh in vains for ration stamps; so we put up a few jars for her also.'

"All goes merry as marriage bell like in poem until I do not talk to Ramon for two hours, then the sadness wilts my lettuce like hot sun and no rain. He have no weeding hoe and I have no rake, so we exchange until Ramon take my hoe all the time and I am compel to weed my radishes and lettuce on my knees while Ramon make the laugh at me. But Señora, I do not stop the weeding, only the talking which make Ramon so lonesome that at final he promise to make me padded weeding bench like in advertisements.

* * *

"Then, Señora, I break my silence with 'Gracias' but no more, not a word except thanks, and now I am in bad feex. I want Ramon to come *pronto* with cart, but I have not make yet the pleasant talk *necesario* for asking favors."

"Well, Lupe," I said, "suppose you call Ramon and tell him that I will give him a new hoe if he will come as you say—*pronto*."

"Señora," she exclaimed with joy, "you always know how to manage the happiness. But first, Señora, I bake the cake and then I call Ramon so that when he come up walk, he will sneef the pecan cake like ten thousand joys and he will theenk that Victory are already burst in air like Star-Spangled Banner. Then he will offer to stay and wipe deeshes for me. Is not thees also good way to manage?" HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

North . . South . . East . . West

The Veto Power

By Frank L. Perrin

The exercise of executive authority, by the President, or by the Governor of a State, in vetoing an act passed by the Congress or Legislature, actually seeks to defeat government by majority rule. The original enactment is reasonably regarded as an expression of the will of the people. The decision reached may not always be wise, but it can be amended, changed, or reversed by repeal by the identical processes through which it originated. In each instance the action taken, or attempted, reflects, as clearly and as emphatically as can be expressed, the decision of those to whom the people of a State or Nation delegate, under the aegis of a democracy, what we define as representative government.

Now a law, to become a law, seems clearly not to require enactment or approval by a two-thirds vote of the legislative bodies. If this had been the intention of the framers of the Constitution it would have been so provided. It was deemed wise, however, to embrace in the Constitution a provision which made it simple and perfectly easy for a President who might be dealing with a hostile defeatist Congress to communicate to that body his reasons, good or otherwise, for refusing to approve and thus make effective as law, a measure passed by a majority of both branches of the Congress. That is the extent, and, it may be said, the only proper exercise of the veto power. Thereafter, by a two-thirds vote of both branches of the legislative body, the act, despite executive disapproval, may become a law.

* * *

For the sake of exposition and clarification, one need not cite a current or recent instance to emphasize the fact that it could hardly have been the intention of the Founders to make it easy or convenient for a Chief Executive to exercise, by a threat of disapproval in advance, what, to all intents and purposes, would be a misuse of the so-called veto power. What many were ready to accept as a reasonable and altogether satisfactory solution of the tangle into which income-tax legislation had been involved seemed near at hand, with a majority of both branches of Congress nearing an agreement, when from the White House came a thinly-veiled threat of executive disapproval.

The amount of taxes the American voter may be obliged to pay will now, in the end, and for years to come, be determined by the costs of war. He can neither determine the amount nor the need. But he certainly has a voice in determining the manner and the reasonable and, in some measure the convenient time of payment. Almost by acclamation the American people have declared that they are willing to bear the cost of war, whatever it may be. There is no shadow of doubt of their loyalty, their courage, or their readiness to make any needed sacrifice. But many of us are still somewhat jealous and deeply concerned regarding the increasing need of preserving for ourselves, within our own sanctuary, the rights, privileges, and immunities threatened from without, and sometimes imperiled from within.

By no stretch of the imagination of even the political idealist can it be insisted, in a democracy, that a monopoly of legislative authority is vested in the Chief Executive, any more than in Congress or in the Supreme Court. No absolute power to defeat legislation is vested in the President, and no arbitrary power exists in Congress. The Court, upon proper showing, may finally defeat or nullify the mistaken concept or interpretation of both the Executive and the Congress, and by the same method, that expressed, at least theoretically, by the people themselves.

* * *

Historians who, a generation hence, seek to analyze the economic and political trends of these and quite recent years will, according to their lights or predilections, discourse at length upon the dangers which have threatened the greatest of democracies. They will write much, when democracy is re-established in the world, of the subserviency of Congress and of the threatened subserviency of the courts during the heyday and the waning era of the New Deal. With a legislative branch amenable to the slightest behest of the Executive, the veto power is exercised, is effective, and is the directing and controlling power in government, even in a democracy. Likewise, with extended and continuing tenure in office, it is certain that the courts, the third and equally responsible arm of a government "designed to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," will eventually fall within the orbit of the prevailing influence.

The power, rather than the right of veto, may be as effective, either for good or evil, when ambition and selfishness, or their opposites skillfully employ the strategy of cunning or of wisdom in attaining the end sought.

The Wide Horizon

Take Care of the Wives And Children

By Robert R. Mullen

General Hershey's assertion that Selective Service will be calling men with children by August should be taken by Congress as urgent warning that the time is here for deciding what shall be done by the Nation for wives and children left behind. This is the factor that troubles fathers most.

Inadequate or uncertain provision for the families they must leave would militate incalculably against fighting morale. And the present provision is both inadequate and uncertain.

It is inadequate because it provides a total of only $62 a month for a wife with one child, $72 for a wife with two children. It is uncertain because supplementary payments—and who could insist supplementary payments will not be necessary in many instances?—are left to the discretion, and resources, of local charity.

The question goes beyond morale and beyond humaneness, for the family, and especially the young, growing families chiefly represented in the age groups to be called, are the social and economic backbone of the Nation.

* * *

Department of Labor figures indicate that about 37 per cent of the Nation's families are composed of husband and wife and from one to four children under 16 years of age. While, of course, the largest number of these families are found in the lower-income brackets, it is worth the sharpest notice that as many as 26 per cent of those families having one child earn and spend upwards of $2,100 a year, while nearly 20 per cent of those having up to four children have unit expenditures in excess of $500, which means incomes above $2,000.

This is merely supporting arithmetic for that which is apparent to all who look about them in the clean, new suburbs of which America is so proud, namely, that a substantial portion of the home-establishing population of the country is included in the group about to be called to the colors. Economically, this group has advanced beyond the position of most of the young, unmarried men thus far called, in that they have surrounded themselves with a certain amount of property, but few have advanced to positions of full ownership. They have continuing obligations in the form of house mortgages, insurance premiums, installment accounts, and what not.

It is true the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act provides a certain moratorium, but when the war ends, these continuing obligations will have piled up and will be subject to collection after an interlude of curtailed earnings.

To let matters stand as they do now would not only be to invite postwar chaos for the young married men returning from the service, but will have varying effects during the period of moratorium and afterwards on many of the banks and business institutions which in normal times find their largest area of service and profit among this family-establishing group. The time to forestall the potentially serious situation is now and the place is Congress.

The answer is not easy; but the first step is, obviously, to have ready a scale of allowances realistically geared to the necessities of wives and children left at home. To reduce the mother of two small children from an annual expenditure on a plane above $2,000 a year to the $864 presently provided by law implies hardships and heartbreaks that the country should shrink from imposing.

* * *

Homes could not be maintained, even with suspended mortgage and tax payments. Proper clothing and food could not be provided, or many of the other necessaries.

Great Britain, after fumbling with this question not too successfully, finally adopted a flexible system of grants, tailored pretty much to individual needs—insofar as custom tailoring is possible under a three pound weekly maximum. Russia has done better, at least so it appears on paper, by granting realistic allowances, cutting rents in half for dependents' wives, guaranteeing certain rations and clothing, and by providing jobs for wives and good nursery schools for children.

America with its higher standards is now faced with finding a flexible scheme of payments, some fiscal provision for government absorption, or long term refinancing, of legitimate continuing obligations of family men drafted, and better provision for care of children of wives that can work.

This is a costly prospect, but it is the price that must be paid unless the sacrifices of war are going to be focused where they will hurt the country most.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, MAY 22, 1943*

THIS POTENT REMINDER TO TRAVEL BETWEEN 10 A.M. AND 4 P.M. IS ISSUED IN SUPPORT OF BRITISH MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT'S ROAD SAFETY CAMPAIGN BY THE TILLING GROUP OF COMPANIES • Page Eight

Britain—the Unsinkable Carrier - - - - - - - *by Mallory Browne* - - - - - - - **Page Two**

Britain, the Unsinkable Carrier

By Mallory Browne

FORTRESSES RETURN FROM A BATTLE FIELD AFTER A DAYLIGHT ATTACK — British Combine

Lorient, Home of the U-Boat, Is Enveloped in Smoke After Severe Bombing by U. S. Army Eighth Air Force Flying Fortresses and a Photograher in Another Fighting Ship Snaps This Action Picture of the Scene

THE DECK has been cleared for action in Britain, the "unsinkable carrier" of the United Nations, and at any moment now the signal may be flashed from the control tower to launch the biggest air engagement of the war: The battle for the continent.

As the whole world waits for the take-off, the Nazis must be reflecting uncomfortably that for once Goebbels' propaganda machine was right. For it was the German radio which first described England as "an unsinkable aircraft carrier moored off the heart of the German Reich."

It was back in autumn, 1940, as far as it is possible to trace the exact origin of the phrase. Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring and his Luftwaffe had gone all out in efforts to "sink" this unsinkable craft. He began by trying to destroy its air cover—by endeavoring to shoot down in daylight air combat RAF fighter squadrons. But the Hurricanes and Spitfires beat the Messerschmitts and Heinkels at their own game. Then Göring tried again by daylight bombing of airfields and factories to destroy the RAF on the ground. Here again, however, the Hurricanes and Spitfires, and, incidentally, contrary to the general impression, it was the Hurricanes rather than the Spitfires which bore the brunt of these air attacks—cleared the skies, shooting down so many German bombers that the Luftwaffe soon gave up daylight attacks and turned to night bombing.

Only the toughness of the "carrier" and its crew saved the situation. Then at home it was several months before at least a partial answer to the night raider was found and developed in the form of the night fighter. By mid-May, 1941, however, the Luftwaffe was losing more planes than it could afford in these night attacks, and the strictly defensive phase of Britain's air war came to an end.

From then on—roughly that is for the past two years—the Anglo-American aircraft carrier "Unsinkable," as she might well be termed, has been undergoing repairs and reconditioning in preparation for the final great air offensive against the German-occupied continent of Europe.

In a certain sense, of course, it is possible to argue that this battle has already begun. It started more than a year ago when the great 1,000-bomber raid on Cologne inaugurated heavy bombing attacks on Western Germany. Nevertheless, what has gone before is likely to be looked upon as little more than preliminary skirmishes compared with the main offensive now being prepared with a view to eventual invasion of the continent by the United Nations forces.

For there are, in fact, found to be three main phases in the air offensive against the west coast of the continent in preparation for an Allied invasion.

The first can be described as a general "softening up" process. This consists primarily of persisent unremitting day and night bombing of the principal industrial targets in Germany and German-occupied countries. This first phase unquestionably has already begun. Broadly speaking, of course, it began a couple of years or more ago. But in the more immediate sense, it started early this year with joint round-the-clock raids by the United States Army Air Force and the RAF on the Ruhr and the Rhineland, on Bremen and Hamburg and Essen and Emden and Dortmund and other great manufacturing cities of the Reich.

The latest available figures at the time of writing show that in March and April this year the tempo of this softening up process began to increase very markedly. In March, more than 8,000 tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on German industrial cities, including Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Stuttgart and Essen. In April, nearly 10,000 tons were dropped on these industrial targets in the Reich, in addition to another 1,000 in two big attacks on the Italian naval base of Spezia. In this month, the aggregate tonnage of bombs dropped on Essen alone, where the Krupp works are located, passed the 10,000-ton mark.

The tremendous attack on Dortmund, important industrial and transport center in the Ruhr, early in May, when something approaching 1,500 tons of bombs were dropped and the largest number of four-engined bombers ever sent out from Britain on a single night, clearly points to a continued intensification and perhaps to a not far-distant climax of this softening-up attack.

The second phase of the great Allied air offensive will come when preparations for sea and land invasion are completed. It will then be up to the supreme command to decide between the advantages of a surprise landing or a prolonged bombing barrage as the best opening move.

For in essence the bomber is mainly artillery equipped with wings. Or, to put it another way, bombers are the big guns of our unsinkable aircraft carrier. It is hard to imagine the British and American general staffs hurling their troops against the Nazis' long-prepared Atlantic wall without first subjecting it to the most intensive barrage of bombers.

If, on the other hand, the Allied chiefs choose surprise rather than this preliminary barrage, then the second and third phases will merely merge into one. This one will be that of providing an air umbrella for the attacking troops, while at the same time laying down an encircling curtain of bombs on enemy communications and airfields, so as to prevent the Germans from bringing up their mobile reserves.

It is almost impossible to overestimate the demands that these three phases of air invasion will make on the resources of the good ship "Unsinkable." Not only will front-line planes, both fighters and bombers, have to be numbered by the thousands; but reserves of both planes and crews, not to mention maintenance, spares, petrol, etc., will also have to be calculated by the thousands, if not indeed by the tens of thousands.

Before it was possible even to plan in terms like these, the aircraft carrier itself had to be expanded and equipped. The whole of Britain had been covered in the past year with innumerable new air bases and landing fields of all sorts. For it has to be remembered that the aircraft carrier "Unsinkable" has become, figuratively speaking, a double-decker. It accommodates not only the evergrowing RAF, but also the steadily expanding United States Army Air Force in Britain. To make this possible, countless new airfields had to be constructed, and were completed in record time. Today the "Unsinkable" is ready to take aboard the many hundreds of Flying Fortresses and Liberators that are arriving regularly from the United States.

General Eaker, commander of the Eighth United States Army Air Force, said not long ago that by about the end of the summer this year Americans would be bearing an equal share of the task of bombing Germany with the RAF. This is a significant statement. It indicates, first of all, what is now being done to get ready for an all-out air attack of the continent; and, secondly, it hints at what can be expected when the day raids of Liberators and Fortresses equal or surpass in weight and numbers the heavy RAF night raids, like the recent attacks on Dortmund and Essen.

It is not easy, in view of the censorship regulations, to convey fully what this means in the way of preparations for a final invasion. I have had the privilege of being "on the bridge," so to sepeak, with both General Eaker and his British counterparts, in particular Air Marshal Harris of the bomber command. More accurately, I have been "below deck" in various bomb-proof control rooms where air operations are planned. I have also been on the "flight deck"—the big bomber stations from which British Lancasters and American Fortresses take off.

In both places—as well as, for that matter, in airplane factories, which are equally part of the "Good Ship Unsinkable," one gets immediately two outstanding impressions. One is that at last, after many months, not to say years, of inadequate co-ordination, the British and American air resources now are not only perfectly pooled but are carefully tuned

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An American With a Japanese Face

By Robert Hosokawa

The following article, written by "an American with a Japanese face," presents the observations and reactions to the problem of resettlement of an individual who was among the thousands who were evacuated from their homes to barbed-wire assembly centers. The writer is a nisei, born in Seattle, just before the end of the last war. He was educated in Seattle schools and attended Whitman College, Walla Walla, graduating in 1940. At college his classmates elected him president of the senior class, and he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Wide World, Associated Press, Francis Stewart Photos

RELOCATION AUTHORITY CENTER FOR JAPANESE EVACUEES

The Ice Cream Bar at the Community Store Supplies Entertainment and Refreshment. Top: Mt. Whitney, Highest Peak in the United States, Gives a Japanese Postcard Touch to This Camp Where American Japanese Are Finding Temporary Homes

GAMES FOR THE TOTS

Evacuee Children in Tule Lake Nursery School Built This Model of a Relocation Center

GREENER FROM THE RAIN, the wooded hillside catches the morning sun. The air is cool and clean. By our window a huge locust tree, which has felt many springs, is budding once more.

Yesterday the old tree was full of bluejays that sat and quarreled. Today there are only raindrops, clinging like glass beads to the tangle of twigs.

It is seven-thirty. We have had breakfast and my wife is washing the dishes. I am putting on my tie and coat and in a few minutes shall start my daily walk to the office.

The pavement is wet this morning, glistening like diamonds where the sunlight falls across it. It is good to be out, walking past houses with neat lawns, flowering tulips and greening hedges.

It is good to have somewhere to go in the morning, a place to work—and in the evening, somewhere to return. That may sound strange, it is so commonplace. But it is not so for me. Only three weeks ago we were behind barbed wire of a War Relocation Authority project, a drab desert city of tarpaper barracks.

I am an American with a Japanese face, one of 60,000 nisei-Americans born in this country of Japanese parents. The chronological facts of evacuation from our homes and the subsequent camp life have been publicized from time to time by various periodicals.

When the treacherous enemy struck Pearl Harbor, the frenzy on the coast whipped the racial coals which had been smouldering for a generation. Along with our alien parents, we were condemned as sneaking fifth columnists and saboteurs biding our time to spring for the kill.

* * *

Possibility of invasion by the Japanese hurried the cry for our evacuation. Those were confusing days and, in spite of our resignation, it was a relief when the ordered movements began. By the middle of May, 1942, 110,000 coastal residents were behind barbed wire of hastily constructed assembly centers.

The soldiers who evacuated us were young and courteous, reminding me of college friends in the service. They aided the old, patted excited little children, and as we boarded buses with scant belongings they assured us, "It won't be too bad. We'll get this mess over with in a hurry and we'll all go home again." They were a credit to our country, and they did a difficult job well.

We moved in strictest co-operation with the Army and its agency, the Wartime Civilian Control Administration. We believed if our being removed was a military necessity designed to help our nation, then it was our contribution to its wartime welfare.

By mid-summer the movements from these miserable stopping-off places to more spacious relocation camps in the barren inland desert had begun. We were happy to leave the inadequacies of temporary encampment. Formerly it had been a state fairgrounds; its numerous booths, grandstand, and roller-coaster tracks were mute witnesses to remind us of happier days. After our transfer, the partitioned sheds were condemned as unfit for proposed Army quarters.

There were many physical inconveniences in the new center, but most of us never lost sight of the only thing which mattered—our country was at war, fighting totalitarianism in a desperate battle. Its complete victory over Japan and Germany was what mattered.

Contrary to accusations given wide publicity, we were never pampered, never coddled. Our living was crude and almost always limited to a plane of bare necessity. When we read reports in the papers of our luxurious quarters and lavish food, we resented deeply these untruths by ignorant politicians. When several Senators proposed investigation of conditions we encouraged just that.

Our inconveniences and misfortunes ceased to bother us. How could it be otherwise when we learned of the courage and sacrifice endured on Bataan and Corregidor and in the homes from which these heroes had gone. Most of us never lost faith in America, though sometimes faith in ourselves weakened.

If this was to be our home for the duration, it was a test of our courage and ingenuity. We worked to improve our homes, to develop recreation and to organize education. The War Relocation Authority officials were helpful and most eager.

But there was trouble brewing in the centers, the kind of thing only nisei completely understand. Months ago, in the hysteria after Pearl Harbor, nisei were accused as disloyal and dangerous, because they would not indicate which among them and their parent generation were tools of the enemy. We suspected there were some who would choose Japan and its emperor to America and Democracy. There are bad apples in every barrel.

But we did not know who they were. We did not find out until we had been thrown indiscriminately within the perimeter of barbed wire. We did not know where to look, whom to watch until slowly from dark corners of boiler rooms, and behind barracks, came ugly discontent and seeds of agitation.

* * *

They said, you nisei have boasted of citizenship as Americans. What has it done for you? Now you have finally begun to learn that you are no better than aliens who are denied that citizenship. You see that Democracy is only a word, something to be looked upon from a distance, never to have.

Some young nisei with confused minds were turned by this talk. The receptive weakness was there—bitterness and resentment of evacuation.

In Poston Center, Ariz., and Manzanar and Tule Lake in California, the breach had widened between the handful of pro-Axis and the handful who were actively, vociferously American. The majority were unconcerned as usual. The split was not between issei and nisei. There were some of both on either side.

Indicative of the hostile circumstances was the Pearl Harbor anniversary riot in Manzanar and beatings in other centers. In Poston, seven thugs entered the room of a sleeping family at 2 a. m. to attack the nisei leader who had always been outspoken of his Democratic ideals and faith in America. With masks over their faces, they broke down the door, fell upon their victim in typical fascist manner. They were properly prosecuted.

The Manzanar riot followed attempt of minority pro-Axis forces to launch a celebration of the treacherous anniversary. This infuriated many local nisei. Trouble followed and military law was clapped on the project. Shooting by military police, resulting in death and injury to a few. It was during the pitch of excitement that 14 young nisei Boy Scouts surrounded a flagpole, armed themselves with rocks and

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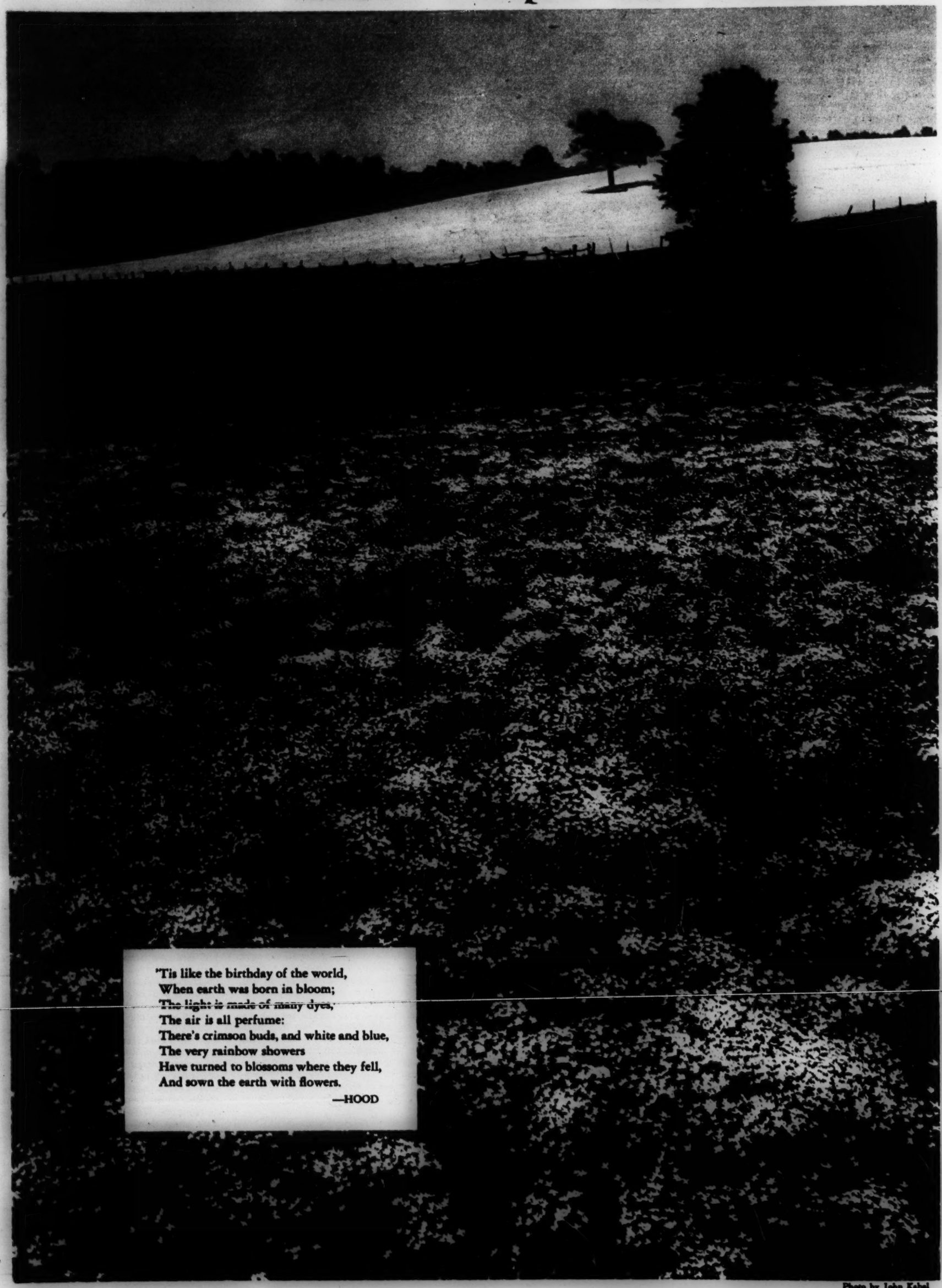
When Bluets Carpet the Fields



'Tis like the birthday of the world,
When earth was born in bloom;
The light is made of many dyes,
The air is all perfume:
There's crimson buds, and white and blue,
The very rainbow showers
Have turned to blossoms where they fell,
And sown the earth with flowers.

—HOOD

Photo by John Kabel

She Helps Men To a Fresh Start

By Lloyd V. Ballard and Susan Welty

GOVERNOR HAROLD STASSEN GREETS MRS. BOOTH AT THE OPENING OF A NEW VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA BUILDING IN ST. PAUL

ONLY A FEW "OLD-TIMERS" can remember today the prison world of the last century. Yet, within the lifetime of a single woman, that world has changed incomparably for the better—and not by pure coincidence.

A Sing Sing prison meeting the last week in May this year will mark the 47th anniversary of the day that Maud Ballington Booth began her prison work. It deserves commemoration. It has changed the lives of more than 100,000 criminals for good.

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, James V. Bennett, wrote of her in 1940, "Mrs. Booth has stimulated the thought and feeling of more prisoners toward sincere reformation than any other single individual who has been engaged in prison work during the last half century." Small wonder that Warden Johnston of Alcatraz said, "She is the one woman who is admitted without question into every prison in the United States"—and that includes Alcatraz. In several state and federal prisons she is the only woman admitted, and not only admitted, but welcomed. She enters as the friend of officials and convicts alike.

Forty-seven years in prison work is a long time, but before Mrs. Booth ever entered a prison she had an extensive education in the poverty, drunkenness, and vice of city slums, which so often form a background for crime. This is in fact her 60th year of active religious and social service—her diamond jubilee. English-born, Maud Charlesworth began her career when she was only 17. Even then, she was adult in knowledge of social problems. Though the daughter of an aristocratic family, she grew up in Limehouse, vile London dock area, where her rector father had taken a parish so that he could help the poor.

By the time she was 20, Maud Charlesworth had worked in France (she spoke fluent French), Switzerland, Sweden, England, Scotland, and Wales. At 21 she married Ballington Booth, and with him began work in the slums of New York City. In partnership with him, she founded the Volunteers of America, which, at first localized in New York, long since became a nation-wide religious and charitable movement.

The Booths' happy association of more than 50 years in both their private family life and their outstanding social service has seldom been paralleled. Since General Booth's passing on a few years ago, Mrs. Booth has been active head of the Volunteers organization, with all its multitudinous projects: Sunday Schools, hospitals, missions, clothing, feeding, and finding employment for needy people, day nurseries for the children of working mothers, maternity homes, the rehabilitation of friendless released prisoners, fresh air camps for city slum children, and a dozen others. But even her heavy responsibilities as leader of the Volunteers have not distracted her attention from "the boys" in prison.

Since her very early years in the United States, Mrs. Booth's work has ranged over wide territory. She has made more than 50 transcontinental trips, an average of one a year, visiting state and federal prisons and speaking to lyceums. Chautauqua and church audiences. During the first three months of this year, she traveled 10,000 miles, held regional conferences with Volunteer officers in Columbus, Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans, gave several radio addresses and public speeches, and visited 12 state and federal prisons in California, Washington, Oregon, Louisiana and Georgia. As soon as she reached her New York home office, she began planning an early summer trip to the prisons of the Midwest.

Ever since an invitation to speak to the convicts took her inside the walls of San Quentin, California, in 1896, Maud Ballington Booth has been a major segment of the prison reform movement in her single person. Progressive prison officials before her advent had long agitated for many reforms, but against political pressure and public apathy they made little headway. Mrs. Booth, horrified by what she saw at San Quentin and later at Sing Sing, which she visited a few months afterward at the request of Warden Sage, made herself the interpreter of the prisons to the people outside. More than any other individual in this country, she awakened interest in prison problems, and taught the public that prison should not be a legalized hell of brutality and hopelessness, but should and can be a place of possible salvage for the human waste which society has thrown on its junk heap.

Varied talents contributed to her influence. As a speaker she is superb—the only woman that speech critics have ranked with the great masculine orators of the lyceum heyday. In Chautauqua days, when the story of her prison work was one of the "headline attractions," her magnificent voice, unaided by any modern mechanical contrivance, could hold audiences of 5,000 people spellbound. Though she is short, she always seems tall, with a commanding presence, on the platform.

A great speaker and a great and good human being are not always the same thing, but the American people have instinctively recognized that Maud Ballington Booth is all three, and listened accordingly.

As an author, she made a notable contribution to penological literature at the turn of the century with her book, "After Prison, What?" She has written two novels and an occasional story with prison backgrounds. (In quite different vein are her three books of stories for children, written when her own son and daughter were small; her contributions to religious periodicals, and the popular articles she has written about the flowers and birds of her Long Island garden.)

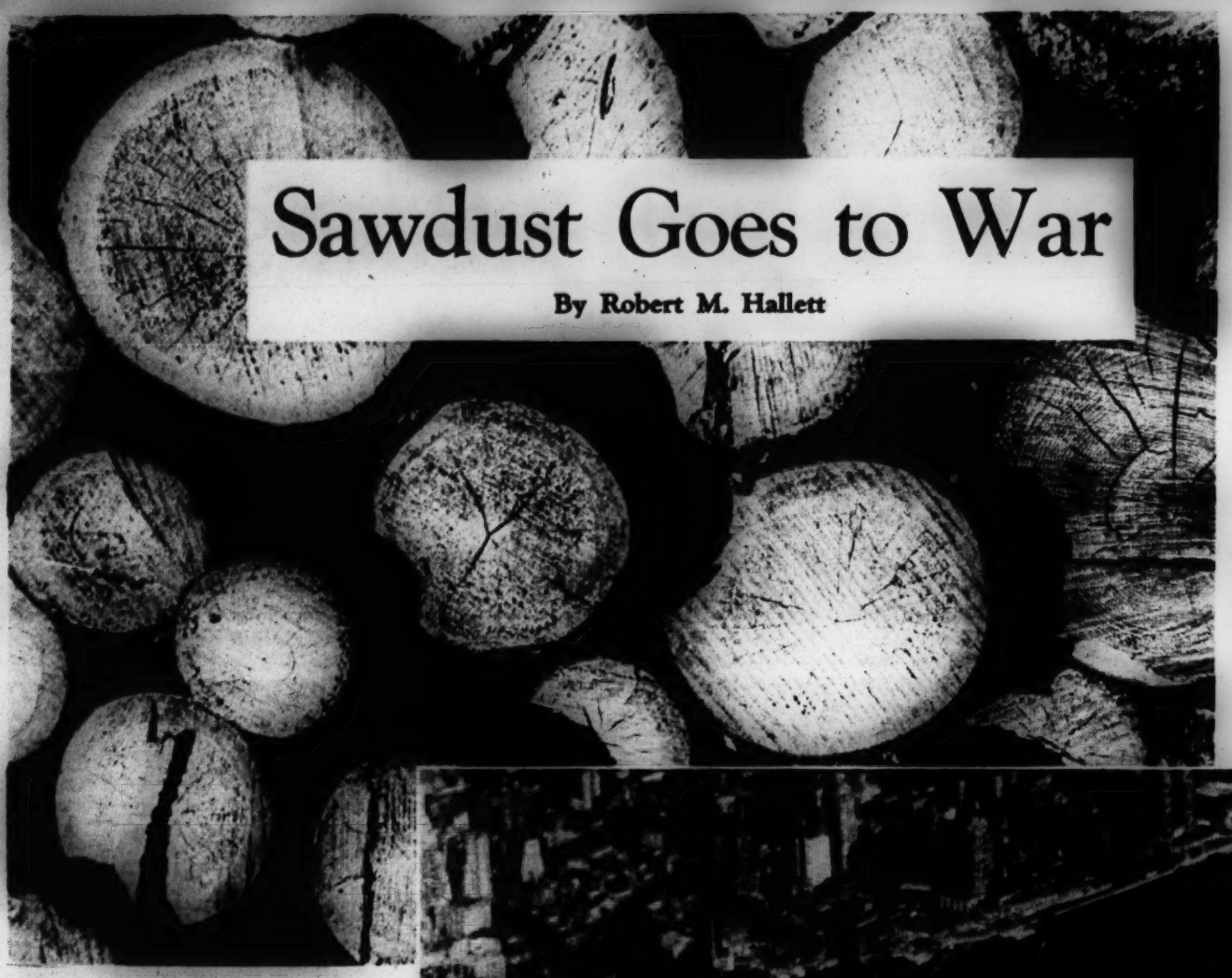
Mrs. Booth's prison work has not been intended to get men out of prison. It has been aimed, first, at making prisons places which will teach inmates to be and do their best; second, at encouraging prisoners to utilize the opportunities prison offers them for their betterment; and third, at helping men make a fresh start in life when they come out of prison anxious to go straight. Good wardens have always worked to realize the first two aims, and nowadays state boards of parole work on the third problem, but for many years Mrs. Booth had that field all to herself.

She has spent thousands of dollars to give practical aid to prisoners and their families—to feed their wives, and clothe their children; to provide a refuge to which friendless men could go when they came out of prison, and to help find work for them under employers who, knowing their past, would keep it secret and give them a chance as long as they made good. Once in a single week the State of New York turned over to her 16 murderers, the oldest of whom had been in prison 46 years and the youngest of whom had served 21 years. Not one of the 16 had a living relative or friend willing to acknowledge his existence. The money Mrs. Booth earned from her public speaking and her writing all went to help such ex-prisoners, along with a large part of her own small private income and many contributions from interested friends. She has never been paid a cent, of course, for her work. The help prisoners have received from her has been a boon to taxpayers, for it has saved them many times what it cost her, by returning men who had been social debits to the credit side of the ledger.

An adopted citizen of the United States for more than 50 years, Mrs. Booth could give many Americans pointers on patriotism by her devotion to what she always calls "this dear land of ours." When World War I came, she served under the Y. M. C. A. with the A. E. F. in France and with the Army of Occupation in Germany. She is a member of the Overseas Women's League, and for several years has been the "convention mother" of the Disabled American Veterans.

Sawdust Goes to War

By Robert M. Hallett



WOODY BUT NOT WOODEN

A Costume of Wood: Wood Wool Jacket and Rayon Dress. She Also Wears Nylon Stockings and Wood-Soled Shoes

Drennan, Press Asso., Inc., and Free Lance Photographers Guild

AN AMERICAN PLANE MADE OF MOLDED PLYWOOD

Both American and British Planes Are Being Built of Wood, Are Lighter Than All-Metal Planes, and Can Carry an Extra Fuel Tank for Distance Flying. They Are Also Easy to Repair After Damage From Bombs and Bullets

WOOD, BESIDES PERFORMING a multitude of essential functions in the war effort in its natural form, is a source of chemical raw materials that may far outstrip coal, petroleum and mineral resources for many uses in the future. Wood chemistry researchers in this country look to it to provide one of the chief substances for rebuilding and repowering the world after the years-long destruction of war. From wood, chemists can now make, or supply important ingredients for food, clothing, alcohol, plastics and rubber, to mention just a few.

Even in the war effort, wood is increasingly being found in converted form. Two remarkable developments of recent years are "compregnated" wood and "plasticized paper." The former is wood compressed under tremendous pressure and impregnated with urea or other chemicals. It is oil, water, weather and fire resistant, yet can be worked with wood-working tools and made stronger, weight for weight, than steel or aluminum.

"Plasticized paper" is manufactured by impregnating sheets of paper, a wood product, with a glue and subjecting it to 250 pounds pressure. The result is an amber, translucent sheet of pliable plastic, heat and water resistant, with half the weight of aluminum but with almost the tensile strength of steel.

Parts of American and British airplanes are today being built with "compreg" wood, their wings sheathed with "plasticized paper." They are lighter than all-metal planes and can carry an extra fuel tank for distance flying. Damage can be repaired quickly and when bullets or "flak" hit them they go through without mushrooming.

The Mosquito, British two-seated fighter bomber, is largely made from wood and wood plastics and is as fast as a Spitfire.

* * *

New developments in the wood industry also have been worked into the construction of the Navy's famed PT torpedo boats which are a third lighter and a third stronger than metal boats of the same size.

Apart from the new advances in wood use and development during the war, chemists are finding ever greater wonders and challenges to further research inside the trees of the nation's great forests.

Chemically speaking, wood is a combination of about 60 to 80 per cent of cellulose, long hair-like fibers; lignin, a resin or natural glue binding the fibres of cellulose together, and a small amount of sugar and extractives.

The best known uses of cellulose are in the manufacture of paper and rayon. Production of the latter increased from 25,000,000 pounds in 1922 to 74,000,000 pounds in 1942. Other recent developments from cellulose have been a rayon wool said to be almost the equivalent of natural wool; an essential component of motion picture film, cellophane, plastics with hundreds of uses, lacquers, and nitrated cellulose which is the basis of most explosives.

In contrast with the wider exploitation of cellulose, the field of lignin chemistry has been but barely scratched and wood chemists predict that research may transform this into a profitable source of income to the forest products industries. It is now used as a fertilizer, a binder for road surfaces, a linoleum paste, and in the production of yeast, vanillin and other products.

In the application of wood research to commercial use, the United States is behind European nations—particularly Germany, which is turning out sugar and alcohol from wood on a commercial scale to aid her war effort. Methods now being developed in the United States are, however, less expensive, more productive and better all around.

In Thorold, Ontario, Canada, the Ontario Paper Company has under construction a plant to utilize the sulphite liquor waste left over from processing wood to turn out approximately 700,000 gallons of alcohol a year. It will go into operation about the first of June and is the first plant in the Western Hemisphere to produce alcohol by this process.

* * *

The office of William Jeffers, Rubber Director, in Washington, has indicated interest in the new process and is waiting to see samples of the alcohol produced before making recommendations on requests from other wood pulp mills for priorities for materials and equipment for construction of similar waste-using alcohol plants. Sulphide liquors are dumped into streams, lakes and oceans by the wood pulp mills of the United States at the rate of approximately 9,000,000,000 gallons a year—enough to provide 90,000,000 gallons of alcohol.

It has been estimated that there is enough wood-waste in Canada and the United States to triple present alcohol production in both countries. Alcohol, besides being vitally necessary in the manufacture of explosives, is used to raise the octane rating—that is, improve the quality—of gasoline. Also, butadiene, the raw material for synthetic rubber, is a derivative from alcohol.

The first commercial unit utilizing wood waste to produce alcohol was built in South Carolina in 1910, but failed because it yielded only 14 gallons for each ton of dry wood. Under present methods, softwood lumber waste can be made to yield 20 gallons or more of 95 per cent alcohol for each ton, and hard wood waste will produce about half as much.

Dr. D. F. Othmer, of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Polytechnic Institute, one of the nation's leading wood chemists, and his associates, have discovered a method of fusing sawdust, thousands of tons of which are wasted yearly, with staple chemicals such as lye, lime and sulphuric acid in such a manner as to yield 112 pounds of oxalic acid, 20 pounds of acetic acid, four pounds of formic acid, and six pounds of wood alcohol—all from 100 pounds of sawdust. Due to the war's demands, there is a shortage of oxalic acid which is used by laundries as an acid rinse, and in the production of celluloid, rayon, explosives, leathers, callico printing, certain dyes and for many other purposes.

* * *

Chemical conversion of wood, Dr. Othmer said in an interview, adds high values to the raw material and, in general, does not produce wood substitutes, thus having no detrimental effect on consumption and price of lumber. Then, too, he added, wood being replaceable by careful conservation policies, has an unlimited future development as contrasted with other natural resources such as coal, petroleum and minerals which are exhaustible.

Dr. Othmer held that the chemical conversion of wood provides the answer to the quarter-century-old problem of reduced markets for products of the forest industries. In addition, the high rate of wood waste in manufacture and use, estimated at more than 300,000,000 tons yearly, also presents a strong argument for chemical utilization of wood, he said.

(Continued on page 14)

Prayer on The Battlefront

By Mary Hornaday

ARMY AND NAVY chaplains' files in Washington reveal increasing proof of the effectiveness of prayer on the battlefront.

From the "valley of the shadow" on sea, on land and in the air, men have prayed silently or out loud and received succor.

They have addressed God in their own way. Capt. William T. Cherry, who was sustained with Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker on a raft in the Pacific for three weeks, talked simply and directly to the "old Master," while the men with him took turns at reading the Bible.

In communiqués the influence of "Divine Providence" in military strategy has been officially acknowledged.

A hardened old campaigner, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., has written into the records of the War Department his conviction that without the "intervention of Divine Providence manifested in many ways" the American landing on the west coast of Africa last November could not have been accomplished.

A tremendous operation under the best conditions, the African landing, first real American offensive of World War II, was threatened by two storms either one of which could have raised mountainous seas, and wrecked ships. Officers in command frankly and openly prayed. The result was described by Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff, in a speech to that National Association of Manufacturers in New York on Dec. 4, in which he recounted how the two approaching storms "appeared to neutralize each other."

Landing operations were carried out on a sea described by an "old Frenchman in Casablanca" as "calmer on that particular coast than it had been for 68 years."

Sequel to the Casablanca "miracle" was a message from General Patton to the Army and Navy invasion units a week later urging them to give "grateful thanks" in "appropriate religious services and prayer" because "the great success attending the hazardous operation carried out on sea and on land by the western task force could only have been possible through the intervention of Divine Providence manifested in many ways."

* * *

At the time of the evacuation of Dunkirk, the hand of Divine Providence was recognized by many in the fog that made it possible for thousands to escape.

More recently, General Dobbie, former governor of the hard-pressed Mediterranean island of Malta, said: "During the two years of the siege, I was very conscious of the good hand of God upon us. I am sure that the continued safety of Malta was due to His Divine protection.

"I am convinced that God does answer prayer. I believe that recognition of this fact was the secret of the spirit, endurance and fortitude shown by so many persons in Malta."

Further evidence that prayer sustains is the United States War Department record on Brig. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, commander of the Thirteenth U. S. Air Force, who was recently rescued with 14 others after five days and six nights adrift in rubber rafts when their Flying Fortress fell into the Coral Sea.

"Once a storm rose to a terrific height, sending us streaking over the wave tops," General Twining says. "We must have drifted 150 miles then. It was like being pulled into a nightmare by a giant devilfish. The only food during the entire time was one bar of chocolate for all, a small can of sardines and two albatross I killed with my .45."

When asked how they were sustained through all this, the General declared, "We were helpless. I just prayed out loud and was joined by the men."

An aviation cadet tells this story: "I was flying a routine training flight one night about 9 o'clock and had to land unexpectedly. It so happened that I was much too far away from a landing field to glide in without power, and was too low to use my parachute.

"Conditions of visibility were poor. Gliding down at 90 miles per hour, I did not have the slightest idea what was under me. Fortunately I made a nice three-point landing and got out of the plane to look around.

"A farmer came running to tell me that I had missed his house by only a few feet. He also pointed to a windmill which I had cleared by about three feet. However, the thing I was looking at was the power line I had landed parallel to only 20 feet away. Directly in front of the plane was a fence and another power line. The official report read: 'No injury to personnel, no damage to aircraft, and no property damage.'

"I have been asked how I did it and there is only one answer. The Lord did it for me. I put my life in His hands, and it was His will that I be not harmed."

Senator Charles O. Andrews (D), of Florida, recently gave an account on Capitol Hill of three wounded men in the armed forces who were washed on an island in the Pacific and were kindly treated by savage natives because one of them wore a cross around his neck.

* * *

One of the apparent "miracles" of World War II is the amazing length of time that men have drifted on life rafts without food.

Three men from a merchant ship crew were recently picked up after 83 days of drifting in the South Atlantic. Their raft had drifted 2,200 miles in equatorial waters while they lived on rainwater and the fish and birds they were able to catch with their hands or improvised tackle.

Such experiences never leave men where they found them. Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, who told the nation on December 20, "I know that I am here today because of a Kindly Providence" was led to try to help Americans "understand that more is required of each of you as individuals — more and more — until you are equaling the effort, because you can never approximate the sacrifice our men are making on the battlefront."

Lieut. James C. Whittaker, who was with Captain Rickenbacker, reported that after his experience on the raft, he made up with a brother to whom he had not spoken for 15 years. "Four months ago," he told newspaper reporters, "I couldn't be with anyone 15 minutes without an argument. Now I accept everyone as being decent until he proves otherwise."

It was Lieutenant Whittaker who reported two distinct "miracles" during the raft experience. In addition to the gull which landed on Captain Rickenbacker's head after Captain Cherry read from the Bible, Matthew 6; verses 31-34, beginning, "Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat?" Lieutenant Whittaker saw a second "miracle" on the 13th day when a rain cloud passed a quarter of a mile away from the thirsty derelicts. Without a change of wind, it suddenly stopped and with "majestic deliberation" moved toward the raft. A meteorologist has tried to explain the phenomena by cross-currents, but the men on the raft were satisfied that the rainstorm moved in direct answer to prayer.

"I have found a nearness to our Creator which I have never known before," confessed Col. Hans Christian Adamson, senior military observer on the Rickenbacker flight.

The United States armed forces recognize the value of spiritual inspiration in warfare by issuing to every man who requests one, a Testament.

In the foreword of each are these words from President Roosevelt: "Throughout the centuries men of many faiths and diverse origins have found in the Sacred Book words of wisdom, counsel and inspiration. It is a fountain of strength and now, as always, an aid in attaining the highest aspirations of the human soul."

Signal Corps U. S. Army

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—so why do we let our children?
ISSUED IN SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT'S ROAD SAFETY CAMPAIGN BY
THE TILLING GROUP OF COMPANIES

Putting "Punch" Into Posters

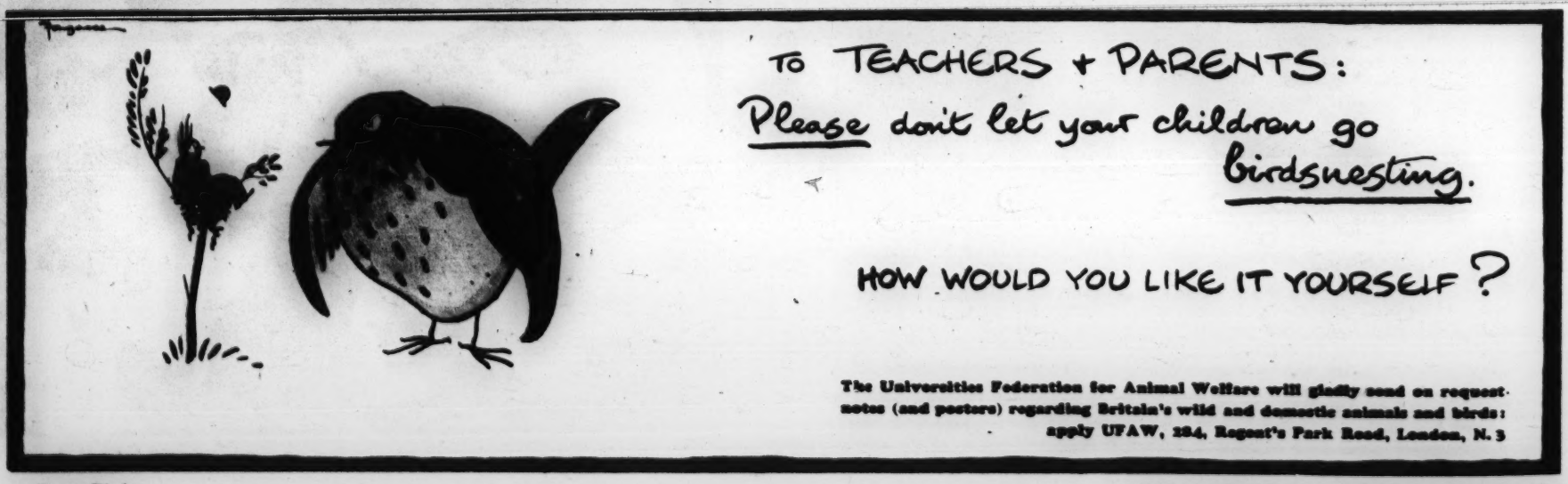
By Barbara Ellis Browne

FOUGASSE is the Bruce Bairnsfather of this war. The last war was a soldier's war, "Old Bill" and "Better 'Ole" typified it. In Britain, this war is as much a civilian's as a soldier's war.

But the civilians were not trained to meet it. All sorts of unprecedented situations arose when war began, which required a whole new technique of daily living. The authorities at the top recognized that good humor would be the greatest asset in smoothing the path for everyone, and that humor, better than anything else, would bring home to the people the adjustments they must make.

The British like laughing at themselves, and they were used to laughing at themselves in Fougasse's famous little figures. So Fougasse, who is Art Editor of Punch, began the posters showing Mr. and Mrs. Everybody in the war. The Everybody family laughed at themselves, and learned as they laughed.

For instance, look—just over there; that's Gertie coming home from the office, obediently shining her torch on herself, and not on the driver. "Well," you might say, "I don't see what that has to do with war." But blackout, when you're within 60 flying minutes of the enemy, is a vital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part of war, and blinding drivers by flashing your torch on them helps nobody but Hitler. The blackout is something which, although described by every newspaper correspondent, not even Mrs. Roosevelt could imagine. Finding your way about a city in inky blackness is difficult for a pedestrian. It is doubly difficult for a bus or taxi driver.

With curtailment written drastically everywhere, it is essential for people to learn not only to queue up for everything from busses to brussels sprouts, but to queue up at proper times and places. Household shoppers, with elephantine baskets and bags, soon came to realize that they must not crowd busses or trains during rush hours, but use the ones supplied for them between 10 and 4. And in the press and wear of long hours, it is a help if the conductress gets the exact fare.

"Think of the other fellow" is the rule that smoothes the day's path for everybody, so queue up like a good boy or girl —and don't expect busses to slow down for you here or there between stops, as they used to do before the war, even if you do gesticulate wildly.

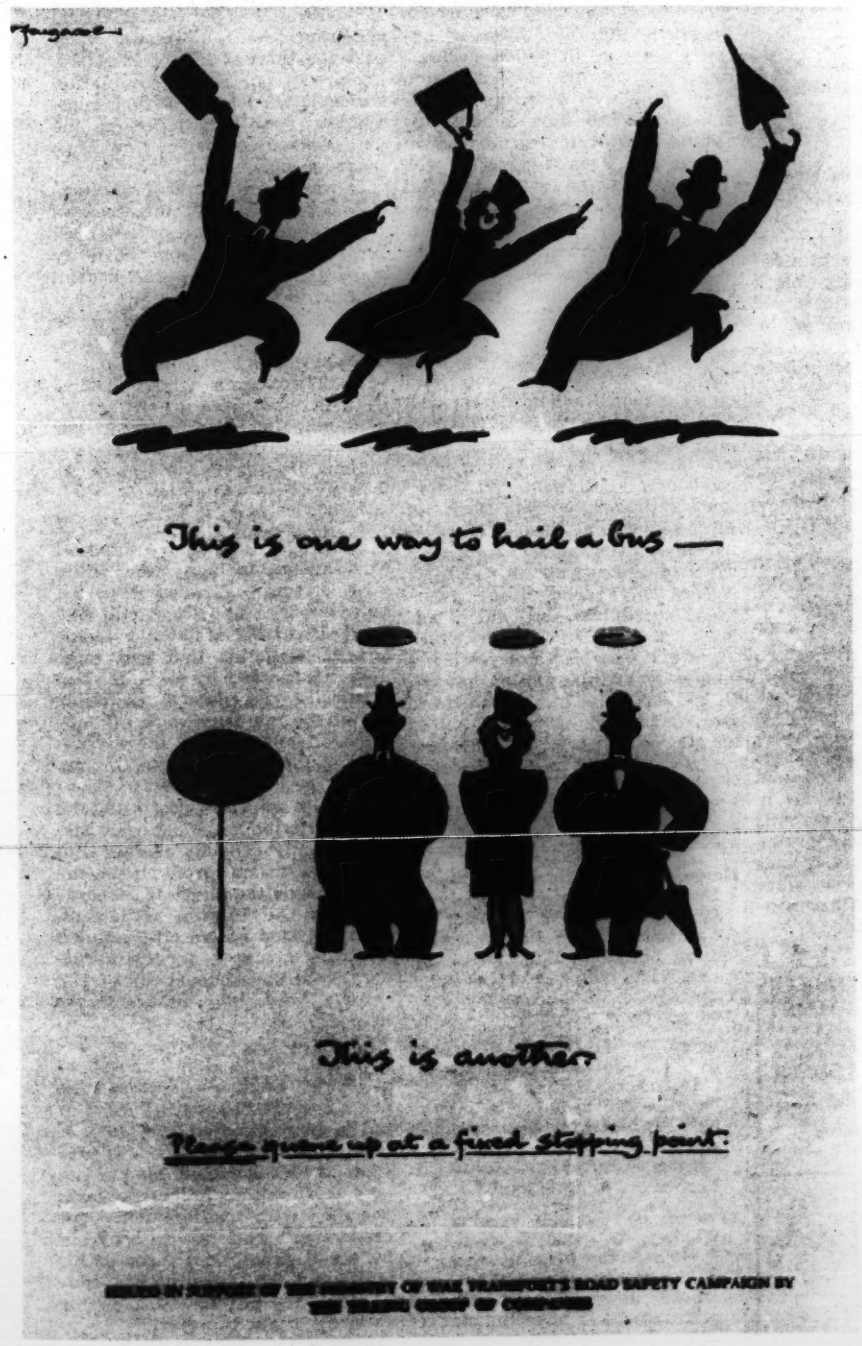
Fougasse, who in private life is Cyril Kenneth Bird, puts so much over with a smile that agreement with the point of the picture is automatic.

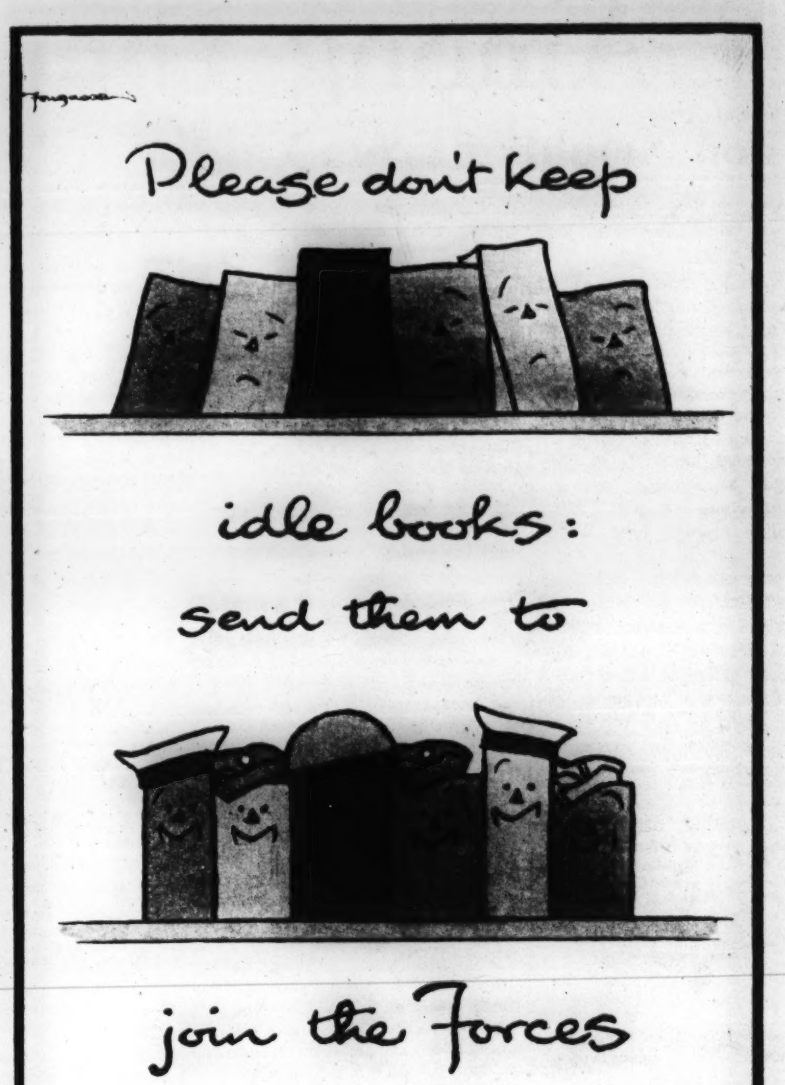
The essence of British humor is understatement. It is also the essence of Fougasse's technique. There are not many lines, but each line—each tiny squiggle even—quietly counts to the full. Perhaps that is why his pictures in Punch, including those published under the title, "The Changing Face of Britain," and his posters—in fact, just the word "Fougasse" —bring humorously to mind all the little daily exigencies of these war years.

Before the war, among Fougasse's numerous publications, he did a book for the National Safety First Association, called "You Have Been Warned"—a humorous handbook for motorists. The necessity for increased vigilance on the roads has become apparent during the war, for in spite of greatly decreased motor traffic, the toll of the roads has been greater than the toll of the blitz. Fougasse has done a series of posters for the Ministry of Transport's road safety campaign. "We don't play games in the road—so *why* do we let our children?" emphasizes one of the basic needs of our times—proper places for children to play and the disciplining of children to play in them. Adults are learning to discipline themselves more in this war than they ever have before, and most of them realize that the sooner the child of today learns to discipline itself, the easier life will be for it.

"Don't waste anything" is another motto of these times, and a good one at all times—one the industrialized "civilizations" were almost forgetting. Books, for instance, mope if left unread on shelves; they cheer up like anything if sent to "Join the Forces." In Britain, this is easily done by just handing them in at any post office.

Not even the war can lessen the interest people here take in animal welfare. The country busses, which during the war carry large numbers of evacuated city children, have all been showing Fougasse's unforgettable poster, concerning bird nesting. For the children, too, he has done a painting book of his posters on the road safety campaign. It has been a great success with those little people, many of whom do not even remember the world before the war—that world whose symbolic utensils were not the tin helmet, the gas mask, the sand and water buckets for extinguishing fire bombs, the electric torch, the stirrup-pump, and the shopper's string bag.

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Among the New Books

A Good Neighbor From Yale

The Latin-American Policy of the United States: An Historical Interpretation, by Samuel Flagg Bemis. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $4.50.

SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS, Farnam Professor of Diplomatic History and Inter-American Relations in Yale University, has made a valuable contribution to mutual understanding within the Western Hemisphere. At a moment when emphasis tends to remain on the fragmentary incidents of current events, he reviews and interprets the whole sweep of United States policy toward New World issues.

"The Latin-American Policy of the United States: An Historical Interpretation," combines readability and thorough scholarship. Undoubtedly some of Dr. Bemis's facts and figures will be questioned, especially when he lists the countries of America in terms of illiteracy and racial composition. The plain truth is that reliable figures do not exist on many socio-economic questions in Latin America.

In view of the statistical lacunae which handicap any interpreter in this field, sensitive Latin Americans may forgive Dr. Bemis if they feel his figures at times paint too dark a picture of conditions in their lands. His attitude is unmistakably friendly, and his approach that of the objective scholar.

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Aside from a few reservations, the book in the main presents a well-integrated and needed summary. There are points of view that may be read as justifying North American expansion in the past. Dr. Bemis asks how the Latin-American peoples could have escaped enslavement by the rampant imperialisms of Europe and Asia, if the continental United States had not grown to its present stature.

Latin-American thinkers of today on the whole agree. In Mexico, Haiti, Nicaragua, Colombia, Cuba where the frictions of North American "imperialism" sparked into white heat—a new friendliness prevails.

For Dr. Bemis, the outcome of North American policies during the past 167 years proves that those policies have been sound, despite rough spots around the edges. He states this conviction without jingoism. Latin-American readers will find him frankly admitting that Theodore Roosevelt "took" the Panama Canal Zone by methods unnecessarily offensive. The same end, he feels, could have been won by honorable diplomacy.

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At other points Dr. Bemis clears the air by admitting faults long seen by Latin Americans, but denied by "patriotic historians" of the United States. From such frank historical interchanges may come strong friendship. Latin America today testifies by actions that it is glad the United States became strong. As long as that strength is used to liberate other peoples, it is wholesome.

Dr. Bemis packs his book with revealing material on factors of geography and climate. His notes are copious, assembled at the end to leave his pages uncluttered. All in all, a fine, careful, stimulating work.

R. H. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Pre-Colonial Days in New England

Prologue to New England, by Henry F. Howe. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $3.

FOR MOST AMERICANS, New England began in 1620. Henry F. Howe, in "Prologue to New England," has set the beginnings further back. In more than 40 recorded voyages made by Europeans to the coast between Manhattan and St. Croix during the century preceding the Pilgrim settlement, in the maps of Champlain, Adriaen Block, Captain John Smith, and less famous explorers, he finds the antecedents of the Pilgrim venture.

Those earlier voyages were failures if measured by the permanence of any settlements that resulted from them; they were almost totally lacking in the ideological fervor that made the Pilgrims hold fast; but hundreds of men had put their hopes, fortunes, and their very lives into repeated attempts at that shoal-guarded coast before the little band of indomitable Separatists at last found refuge in a harbor that had already been mapped for 15 years and named Plymouth for six years, though they had never heard of it.

For a hundred years these Portuguese, French, Netherlanders, and English seamen had visited New England waters. The inscription on Dighton Rock in Massachusetts has been ascribed by some to the year 1511 and to Miguel Cortereal, and far back of him was the visit of the Norsemen and closer at hand the shadowy figures of lowly fishermen who may have followed the Banks from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to Maine and Massachusetts.

It is to Giovanni da Verrazano, who sailed for the King of France, that we owe the first documented discovery of New England. Under orders to find a sea route to India, he sailed, in 1524, from Medeira to the Carolina coast and thence as far north as Nova Scotia. His first landfall in New England was on the shore of Narragansett Bay. From that time on, the struggle for supremacy in the New World impelled France, Spain, and England to send their explorers along the same shores. Estevan Gomez for Spain saw Maine, Cape Cod, and Long Island. André Thevet for France visited Penobscot Bay. John Hawkins, English sea-dog, made a reconnaissance of the coast from Florida to Newfoundland as by-product of freebooting.

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Out of international rivalry and privateering came attempts at colonization for the sake of trade. In 1602 Bartholemew Gosnold made a half-hearted endeavor to found a colony on Cuttyhunk. In 1605 George Waymouth planted a cross below the present town of Thomaston on the St. Georges River, in witness of English domination, and two years later Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his associates in the Plymouth Company of Merchant Adventures sent out the first of their ill-fated colonizers to the Sagadahock.

As the same time Samuel Champlain was exploring the coast for France as far south as Woods Hole and making his remarkable maps. The French made a settlement on Mount Desert, were ousted by Samuel Argall, but for more than a century threatened the English from strongholds in New France. The Netherlanders sailed up the Connecticut River past the present site of Hartford, explored Long Island Sound, and named Block Island for their commander. John Smith became the first great advertiser of New England's charms.

During these years of exploration, trade, and unsuccessful colonization, Europeans changed Indian sentiment from curiosity and friendliness to resentment. Again and again there were "incidents," with the dreaded white men retiring in discouragement, but sending more ships the next year. Then, even while Thomas Dermer, who made a brief settlement on Martha's Vineyard, was fighting his last battle with the Indians, the Mayflower was on its way across the Atlantic.

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The Pilgrims came to a different New England than any other white men had known. The whole region between Saco and Cape Cod had been almost depopulated by some strange visitation that had come upon its native inhabitants. Out of this unprecedented visitation, out of the publicity work of Captain John Smith, and the experience gained by English sailors, out of permanent bases in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and the fishing station on Monhegan and groundwork done by Gorges and others, with no profit to themselves, came the physical preparation for the Pilgrim settlement. That it lasted where others failed was due mostly to the extraordinary spiritual endowment of the settlers, but the other things helped.

Dr. Howe, a Mayflower descendant, reared in an atmosphere of New England lore in the Massachusetts Bay town of Cohasset, has made an avocation of collecting maps and records of pre-colonial New England. He has not only used this to produce a book packed with information for readers with an historical bent, but by the clearness and vigor of his style and his constructive conclusions has put his book in the category of good reading.

W. K. R.

Mark Twain in Washington

Washington in 1868, by Cyril Clemens. Webster Groves, Missouri: International Mark Twain Society. $3.

AFTER HIS RETURN from his trip to the Holy Land in 1867, Mark Twain spent some time in Washington writing the book which gave permanent form to his excursion to Palestine. His patron of those days, Senator William M. Stewart, has left a vivid portrait of the Mark Twain of the eighteen-sixties. Cyril Clemens quotes it, and it's the best thing in this little book.

"I was seated at my window one morning," writes Senator Stewart, "when a very disreputable looking person slouched into the room. He was arrayed in a seedy suit, which hung upon his loose frame in bunches with no style worth mentioning. A sheaf of scraggy black hair leaked out of a battered old slouch hat, like stuffing from an ancient Colonial sofa, and an evil-smelling cigar butt, very much frazzled, protruded from the corner of his mouth. He had a very sinister appearance. He was a man I had known around the Nevada mining camps several years before, and his name was Samuel L. Clemens."

In that passage is both apt expression and skillful depreciation by means of a nice regard for the connotation of words. As an example of the first, note the hair leaking out of the old hat. As an example of the second, note, to mention only the one thing, the masterly use of implication in "He was a man I had known around the Nevada mining camps." If, as Mr. Cyril Clemens says, Mark had treated Stewart rather severely in "Roughing It," the big, dynamic man from Nevada was here getting in his innings. As a result of this interview, Senator Stewart gave Mark a job as clerk on his committee at $6 a day.

So, in a boarding house on F Street kept by a tenderly reared Southern lady, Mark wrote away at "Innocents Abroad" and such newspaper articles as Mr. Clemens here reprints from the Chicago Republican.

Washington in 1868 was in the midst of the postwar bustle of the Reconstruction era. Thaddeus Stevens was plotting to impeach President Andrew Johnson because he stood in the way of enforcement of his Reconstruction Acts. Mark well describes the ebb and flow of the impeachment proceedings. With his usual shrewd insight he saw the struggle between Stevens and Johnson for the great national tragi-comedy it was.

With his usual honesty he admits that he went to a reception at the White House "out of thoughtless curiosity to see how the Chief Magistrate bore himself under these untoward circumstances." With his usual compassion, once there, he felt for the worn and forsaken man of whom Evarts said, "He has no friends." He gives a priceless sketch of the President, who looked "like a plain, simple, good-natured farmer." "I never saw a man," writes Mark of Andrew Johnson, "who seemed as friendless and forsaken, and I never felt for any man so much."

Here is an echo of the plush, flush, corrupt period which followed the Civil War, to which Mark and Charles Dudley Warner gave extended description in "The Gilded Age." Here is a footnote to the Washington chapters of that novel.

HORACE REYNOLDS

The Book Window

Horse Sense in American Humor, by Walter Blair (University of Chicago Press, $2.75) discusses humorists of the United States, from Benjamin Franklin to Ogden Nash, who have relied upon the speech of the common man to get their effects.

Vincent Van Gogh, a bibliography by Charles Mattoon Brooks, Jr. (Museum of Modern Art, $2.75), contains upwards of 700 discussions in books, magazine articles and catalogues in many languages, of the work of this French post-impressionist.

Renault, by Lionello Venturi (E. Weyhe). An exhaustive study in French of the life and works of a modernist French painter whose powerful and original paintings have been the subject of much controversy.

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The White Man in the Far East

Years of Blindness, by H. G. Quaritch Wales. New York: Crowell. $3.

In April, 1942, when the Japanese had reached the high-water mark of their successes, Lord Beaverbrook remarked, in a speech in New York: "We cannot explain our failures." Since then a great many books have been written which tried to do just that—to explain why the white man's Asiatic empire proved such a ramshackle construction.

The authors of most of those books held an ill-conceived British colonial policy responsible. Some traced the débâcle to moral reasons. Much was made, for instance, of the fact that in the nights preceding the fall of Singapore the after-dinner dances in the Raffles Hotel went on as usual. Still other authors presented searching analyses of the Japanese semi-religious dynamism as something which in the beginning we had nothing to match.

There was much truth in all these charges, but, somehow, one felt that the explanations, though brilliantly formulated, were one-sided and based on a rather limited choice of experiences. One was looking forward to a book that would try to picture the full panorama of the Far East and put less emphasis on the spectacular events of the last 16 months than on the preceding decades in which today's harvest ripened.

H. G. Quaritch Wales' "Years of Blindness" appears to be a step in this direction. It vividly contrasts British, Dutch, and French methods of colonization and is rich in information about the character and ambitions of the native populations. Twenty years of traveling in Thailand, Burma, India, the Malay States, Indo-China, India, and the Dutch East Indies provided the author with a wealth of material which he uses with the discrimination of a scholar, the shrewdness of an intelligence officer, and a Britisher's liking for understatement.

The author describes how throughout the Asiatic colonies, protectorates, and spheres of influence the white man's rule had weakened during the last 50 years. The newcomers were men of a softer fiber than the conquerors and early administrators had been. The rapid development of technique prevented them from acquiring the necessary degree of self-reliance. Whereas previously every colonist was entirely on his own, the telephone, air mail, and radio made it easy to ask and wait for orders from home. The automobile enabled and induced the administrators of remote plantations to spend their week ends in Singapore, Bandung, or Saïgon. The result was that the interest in native life dwindled.

Social and political changes in the home countries also played their part. Colonial imperialism did not chime with the growth of social awareness and the concept of national self-determination.

The decline of the white man's ability and will to rule coincided with the rising demand for home rule by the Indians, the Burmese, the Annamites, and their cousins and kin. They had learned to master Western material methods, and they saw a new era dawn, as heralded by Mohandas Gandhi and reflected in the transformation of China.

Mr. Quaritch Wales is sure that Asia, as a colony, was lost to the European long before the fall of Hong Kong and Singapore. It will be possible, however, he feels, to regain it, after the defeat of the Axis, as a partner and friend. And he makes remarkably wise suggestions to this end.

If we fail, he visualizes an Asiatic bloc in the near future, comprising India, China, Russia, and the minor Asiatic nations. Our chances would not be very good in any clash with this bloc, which would include some 1,000,000,000 men and enormous natural resources.

E. S. P.

Triple Threat of Music

A Mingled Chime: An Autobiography, by Sir Thomas Beecham, Bart. New York: Putnams. $3.50.

Sir Thomas Beecham is the triple threat man of music: conductor, impresario, and publicity man. He can organize his own companies, direct operas and concerts, and stir up enough controversy to keep public attention fixed on his enterprises. No wonder he has been a success.

To this list of occupations he now adds that of author. And he brings to this new job the same qualities of energy, independence, and penetration that have served him so well in his musical activities. He writes as he conducts, and as you read his belligerent sentences you can hear the grunts that must have accompanied their composition, just as they accompany his gestures in the opera house and the concert hall. This is a lively account of an active career.

It may be suspected that Sir Thomas is a better musician and press agent than businessman. For although he started with the advantage of a good deal of money, he had considerable trouble at times in balancing his budget. He admits spending a lot on his musical enterprises, but points out that it was not out of his inheritance, since he was powerless to touch the capital. He also recounts the complicated process by which he restored his affairs to normalcy.

Like most English artists, Sir Thomas must have a little fun at the expense of the English public, as personified by a member of the Government that was in office when the present war started. This statesman had been visiting Sir Thomas's old public school and was amazed to find the conductor's name on boards as captain of the house and a member of the cricket eleven. Later he confided to a friend, "You know, he can't be a bad sort of fellow after all."

Sir Thomas relates with unfailing zest the tale of his childhood in Lancashire, his brief stay at Oxford, his beginnings in the musical world, his successes with opera and ballet seasons at Covent Garden, and his financial misadventures and their resolution. Unfortunately, he carries his story only up to 1924, with a brief postscript about his subsequent activities in Europe and America.

As you would expect, he has strongly individual ideas on music, discussion of which does not belong in this place. Politically, he may be described conservatively as a conservative. He takes a harmless pleasure and pride in the knighthood which rewarded his efforts. But he has always been observant, and it is interesting to read of his conversations with young Germans and Italians who, long before Naziism or Fascism had been heard of, were discussing openly their imperialistic ambitions.

L. A. S.

A Poet Speaks for Freedom

A Time to Act, by Archibald MacLeish. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

The book of selected addresses which Archibald MacLeish has given before academic, professional, and business groups proves his thesis: that those capable of molding public opinion must engage in the battle, and their weapons are words. We wish everyone in America would read this book. Its message is both armor and ammunition.

Here is poet and preacher telling us that victories are gained "by those who strike, not by those who parry"; that it is not only intellectual preparedness to defend which is needed, but also the willingness to make the intellectual attack upon the hordes of evil and ignorance. His understanding of America's rôle in the world is clarified in the poem at the end of the book, in which he says:

> Be proud America to bear
> The endless labor of the free—
> To strike for freedom everywhere
> And everywhere bear liberty.
>
> Lift up O land O land lift clear
> The lovely signal of your skies.
> If freedom darkens eastward, here
> Here on the west let freedom rise.

Scholars and men of letters, he urges, must "conceive offensives of their own and fight them through and win them." That the enemies of freedom have recognized the power of the idea, he points out, is evident from the fact that in the Nazi-occupied areas it was writers and scholars who were "searched out first and shot, or sequestered first, or left to rot first, in the concentration camps."

To the cynics who have misjudged the American cause he says: "It is not the American continent we are defending, dear as that continent is to us. . . . It is the American idea and the world in which the American idea can live."

Those to whom the public turn for guidance he lists as the press, the parsons, the professors, the poets. Note he puts the press first, and he tells it that "it is not enough to claim the right to influence opinion. It is necessary to accept responsibility for the opinions which result."

He defends the American right to criticize government but scores those who so far lend themselves to the enemy's plan of "divide and conquer" that they repeatedly portray the city of Washington as something strange and un-American. To those who set off Congressmen and Senators as a breed distinct from the American people he says they "are the American people."

Who, he asks, are those "bureaucrats" so constantly under fire? Don Nelson? Bill Batt? Bob Patterson? Milo Perkins? Jerry Land? Patterson, he notes, gave up his place on the Federal Bench to work 16 hours a day or more, for less pay; Perkins left a profitable business to do his bit in Washington; Land might have retired at the conclusion of a distinguished Navy career, but "kept on to build the ships we need to win the war—and more ships—and yet more ships until there is no time to sleep or eat."

P. P. S.

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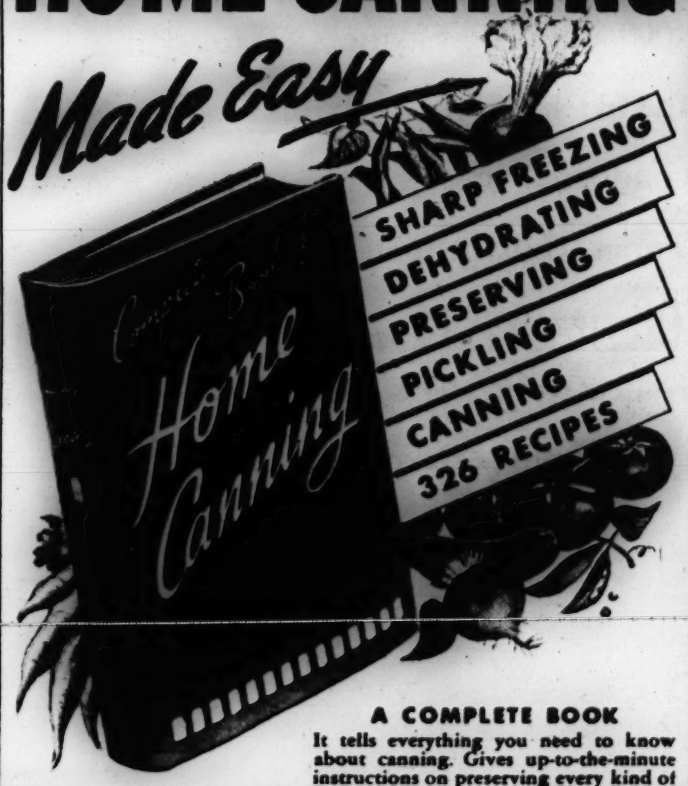

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

U. S. Planes Blast Japanese Convoy;
Rzhev Evacuated by German Forces;
Knox Hits Handicap of Absenteeism

Known around the world for its high standards of news and advertising, The Christian Science Monitor now adds a laurel for typographical appearance. It has been awarded the F. Wayland Ayer Cup in competition with more than 1000 daily newspapers in the United States represented in the 13th Annual Exhibition of Newspaper Typography conducted by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. The New York Times, Los Angeles Times, and the New York Herald Tribune won first, second and third honorable mentions respectively. The award was made for excellence in typography, makeup, and presswork.

F. WAYLAND AYER CUP FOR TYPOGRAPHICAL EXCELLENCE AWARDED IN 1943 TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

. . An American With a Japanese Face

(Continued from Page 3)

defied the Axis agitators to haul down the American flag.

These incidents opened many eyes. The Government and public realized the extreme danger of having good placed with bad without individual regard.

Other centers were not free of feeling, although the breach was never as evident. The unavoidable closeness of common existence could not help but bring to a head the counter-principles. During those weeks more than one sheep was converted to the goats. Psychologically helpful in this was the reality of citizens, accused of no crime, being held inside a fence of barbed wire interspaced with watchtowers.

Nisei are young as a group. Their age hovers above 20. They have undergone much in being uprooted from their homes and placed in camps. Before the solution is reached, they will undergo much more.

The procedure of resettlement to outside communities has just been instituted. It was initiated about Thanksgiving and was slow to get under way. Purpose and plans were indistinct. Evacuees were skeptical about benefits. What interest there was suffered because of shifting policies and red tape.

Employment offers in the first months of resettlement were scant, mostly menial. The WRA, looking out for its charges, discouraged evacuees from accepting jobs below their capabilities. Stories of unfriendly reception, housing difficulties and high costs of living were not brightening. Negotiations for employment were almost entirely by mail and required strict supervision.

Applicants for clearance were forced to wait months while their papers were held up in Washington, D. C. Thorough investigation of both employer and evacuee were necessary. For a time resettlement was remote and it seemed only college students continuing education could leave the centers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Then came the announcement from Secretary of War Stimson on Jan. 28, 1943—a special combat team composed of loyal Japanese-Americans would be formed and enlistments would be sought in the relocation centers.

Most encouraging was the making public of a letter to Secretary Stimson from President Roosevelt, who had just returned from his historic Casablanca meeting. It said, "The proposal . . . has my full approval . . . no loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship regardless of ancestry. . . . Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; . . . Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy. . . ."

The Army recruiting team arrived, including a young nisei sergeant, one of over 5,000 Americans with Japanese faces in the Army before nisei were barred from selective service. Offices were established and preliminary explanatory meetings were held in each section of the sprawling camp with its 10,000 population.

The War Department made its idea clear. Rather than dilute the propaganda effectiveness, at home and abroad, of 5,000 or 10,000 fighting nisei Americans by diffusing them in an army of 8,000,000, it was better concentrated in a segregated unit. Some nisei understood, were far-seeing enough to realize this as their special chance to show who they were and in what they believed. Some did not understand. Others who might have volunteered under other circumstances hesitated to leave dependents as Government wards.

Many declined to volunteer, the majority among these indicating they would wait to be reinstated by selective service. Of those declining, a percentage is known to have refused forswearing allegiance to Japan. This group should never be released from watchful custody. These nisei should be treated not as citizens or as aliens but as enemies.

Enlistees included many older nisei, married and with children. They realized there was something to be done and were determined to create a permanent place in America for their posterity. The younger have begun to see the light. They needed leadership and education. If the recruiting procedure is repeated, many more nisei will volunteer.

It is interesting to note that Minidoka Center in Idaho, consisting of evacuees from the Pacific Northwest, a region more free than California of racial antagonism, had 300 volunteers, outstripping other centers. California nisei have always been more conscious of racial feeling through segregation, anti-alien land laws and stringent economic measures. The southern nisei have had to be staunch to stand up under attacks of skeptics and violent pro-Axis Japanese.

The Northwest nisei knew through their everyday associations that Democracy can be put into action and that is worth fighting for. When the postwar democratizing begins, a good starting point will be here at home—in generous quantities.

♪ ♪ ♪

The West Coast Japanese problem is far from solved. Gradually evacuees will be resettled in communities outside. The present egress is a trickle. The cumbersome procedure is being eliminated, although Government investigation is still strict. Only those clearly established as sound and useful Americans are being released.

Both nisei and issei are eligible for resettlement. But the noncitizen parents are hesitating to leave. Some have accepted jobs, received clearance by passing the stringent scrutiny of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These few are working at their simple trades and as domestics and farm helpers. Others may follow suit slowly as word comes from others that all is well. Communities will have to be understanding of issei. They are noncitizens, most of them only because they have been prohibited from naturalization through Congressional action. Among this aging group are those who have spent their best years in America, cutting all ties with the land of their birth. They have raised and educated their families, teaching children to be good Americans. In this foreign land they have had many heartaches and have seen many dreams fade away.

Most nisei reaching an age of independence and worthy of the opportunity should be induced to leave for employment and a chance to find a place in America. The solution should be reached through intensive aid by Government agencies for initial adjustment economically and socially. The solution is not mass deportation to Japan of all issei and nisei as some vociferous chauvinists have advocated. This would be final admission that Democracy has failed and all the sacrifices in its behalf have been in vain.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dispersal of evacuees must be into the cities and towns, villages and farms of the Midwest and the East. A concentration in any section can only cause recurrence of distrust and retarding of assimilation. Large-scale return at the war's end to former homes on the Pacific Coast is impossible and inadvisable. Almost all evacuees have disposed of property, lost their businesses. They are economically unprepared to return. Should they do so in any numbers, they would be defeating every hope of vast resettlement, Americanization and assimilation now getting under way.

In some quarters, chiefly nisei, there is concern over constitutionality of the evacuation of citizens. Pending test cases are scheduled for early judgment in the United States Supreme Court, having been referred to that body by a bank of judges in the Federal Court of Appeals in San Francisco last month.

Nisei who look ahead are willing to forget the past until a more propitious time. Court judgment would be meager benefit, no matter what the decision. The only victory would be a moral one. If nisei evacuation is technically nullified, it would only remove in a technical sense the stigma implied by the movement. Evacuees would still be in centers. They could not return to the coast, even if it were advisable. They could not be released from the camps to go eastward without careful planning, and that is well under way.

In the final analysis, war and evacuation will have wiped out in a flash the socially undesirable ghetto Lil' Tokyos on the Pacific Coast. It will have scattered Americans with Japanese faces across the country, giving them a chance to prove their assimilability. For this, nisei must be thankful.

Illustrative of general nisei feeling in the WRA projects is a story from a California center. A little child after one week in concentration said to his mother, "Mommy, I'm tired of this place, let's go back to America."

My wife and I have taken the opportunity and are now in the first stages of resettlement in a Midwestern community which had never had nisei. When its weekly newspaper hired me, by mail, sight unseen, to take the place of an army-inducted news editor, it was expressing its willingness to participate in a liberal experiment. I was happy to be a party in the trial. It has not been without interesting episodes.

Three subscriptions out of 3,700 were canceled when residents heard of negotiations for employment of a "Jap rat." Rumors flowed swiftly on my arrival. The best one said the News had imported a Jap spy. One church had a stormy session in a meeting of elders, because a suggestion had been made for inviting my wife and me to worship there. Two war workers walked out of a restaurant because of my presence.

On the other hand, people have gone out of their way to be kind to us. In spite of the housing congestion we have a neat little apartment. We have been invited to homes for dinner and attended church and concerts with new friends. At the conclusion of one Sunday service, one fourth of the congregation came over to introduce themselves to us. People have been interested and friendly enough to stop us and talk to us in stores and on the streets. Neighbors have made us feel at home with the trifling thoughtful things that neighbors can do—sharing food, flowers from their gardens, exchanging recipes with my wife.

On Saturday afternoon, after I have cashed my week's check and pasted in my war stamps, we go shopping with ration books in hand. We work a victory garden on shares with our landlady.

It is with deep appreciation we walk in the evening along quiet streets, past homes with blue stars in their windows. We hear crickets making conversation and birds singing vesper songs. In the West there are no watchtowers, no fences with barbed wire, only the colors of dusk, houses warm with light, and in the sky, the evening star.

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Pioneer of Intellectual Freedom

NICHOLAS COPERNICUS, Polish pioneer of intellectual freedom and founder of modern astronomy, is being gratefully remembered and duly honored this month. May 24 is the 400th anniversary of the publication of his "De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium (Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres), in which he reversed the teachings of 14 centuries regarding the solar system and declared that the earth rotated on its own axis and revolved around the sun. At a stroke of the pen, as it were, Copernicus set aside as erroneous the long-accepted and cherished theory advanced by Ptolemy that the earth was the center of the universe and the sun and planets revolve around it.

In an age all but breathless in its efforts to grasp the strides of scientific discoveries, we pause to pay tribute to this versatile Pole, honored even in his own day and country as an eminent economist, churchman, painter, poet, and natural scientist. For 200 years following the publication of De Revolutionibus the battle waged bitterly over the theory set forth by Copernicus.

The Copernican Quadricentennial National Committee, comprised of America's foremost natural scientists, educators, and scholars and sponsored by the Kosciuszko Foundation which was established in 1925 to promote cultural relations between the peoples of America and Poland, has been instrumental in arranging commemorative exercises in honor of Copernicus and on behalf of the battle for intellectual freedom now being waged in leading universities, colleges, and societies of higher education throughout the United States. It was fitting also that the oldest university on the American continent, San Marco, of Lima, Peru, established in 1551, should have taken the initiative in plans for this observance. The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, as well as most of the Canadian colleges and universities, the National Observatory of Cuba and the National Observatory of Mexico, are holding special celebrations similar to those in the United States, while the planetaria throughout America are giving special exhibitions featuring the distinction between the Ptolemaic and Copernican systems.

* * *

As is so often the case, the one largely responsible for the publication of Copernicus' volume is little known or remembered. A young student, George Joachim Rheticus, relinquished a teaching post in a university in Germany in order to visit Copernicus and prevail upon him to publish his discoveries. Copernicus appeared unwilling to do this because of the very revolutionary nature of the ideas set forth, and because of the reception he felt awaited a theory the antithesis of what the world had believed for centuries. Surely it contradicted the testimony of the physical senses, for could one not see that the sun rose in the East and set in the West?

But young Rheticus saw the delay and possible loss to natural science if the Copernican system was withheld and took upon himself the responsibility of publishing it, his thought being that he would bear the brunt if a storm of opposition arose; but if on the other hand a friendly reception was accorded it, Copernicus would doubtless not delay longer the publication of his treatise. Rheticus' book, entitled "First Account of the Revolution of Nicholas Copernicus," met with such favor that a second edition appeared in 1541. It was this signal success that removed Copernicus' fear and he put the work in the hands of the young student.

Rheticus, however, was unable to stay with it until its completion, having accepted a teaching posi-

Courtesy the Kosciuszko Foundation

COPERNICUS IN HIS OBSERVATION TOWER ON THE CATHEDRAL OF FRAUENBERG
The Original of This Portrait of Nicholas Copernicus by the Polish National Painter, Jan Matejko, Hung in the Assembly Hall of the University of Cracow, Prior to September, 1939

tion. He placed the manuscript in the care of a prominent clergyman, Andrew Osiander, who, taking advantage of a period when Copernicus was incapacitated, omitted the latter's Introducton to Book I, and substituted for it his own Address to the Reader, in which he set forth that although some learned men may have been offended by the assertion of the earth's motion, astronomical hypothesis need not be true nor even probable. Prof. Stephen P. Mizwa, in his scholarly brochure, "The Life Story of Copernicus, 1473-1543," states: "Perhaps, unwittingly, Osiander rendered a much greater service than he realized for the preservation of this great work. Because of this spurious and disarming foreword, cleverly addressed as though in the name of the author, 'to the reader of the hypotheses of this work,' the Church overlooked the revolutionary importance of De Revolutionibus and did not put it on the Index until 1616. It remained on the Index until 1835."

* * *

Astronomical science has made a greater advance since the acceptance of Copernicus' heliocentric system than in all the centuries preceding it and it is the foundation which enabled Tycho Brahe, Galileo, Kepler and Descartes, as well as those who followed them, to make their contributions to modern astronomy. Even the physicist of today finds the reception of his startling and revolutionary discoveries less arduous because of this pioneer's work.

Copernicus made his first revolutionary discovery at Bologna. When but a young man, he predicted an eclipse of Aldebaran (the brightest star in Taurus) by the moon, and this by direct observation and mathematical calculation rather than by theoretical reasonings which were to lay the groundwork for his great masterpiece.

It was during these years, too, that Copernicus was called to exercise several other of his many talents. Following the invasion of Poland by the Teutonic Knights, supported by troops from Germany in 1520, there was an acute financial crisis. He threw himself into the solution of this problem, with the result that many of the theoretical principles he advanced were incorporated in a currency policy established by the Polish crown.

During his time, too, defects in the Julian calender were widely recognized and agitation for changes were set in motion with as yet no definite findings on which to base the changes. Copernicus, however the student, directed close study to the subject and the replacement of the Julian calender by the Gregorian in 1582 was, to a great extent, based upon his computations and conclusions.

As the world advances to greater vision of the celestial bodies, it will better comprehend the loftiness of Copernicus, to whom this tribute is paid:

> The sun he bade to stop, and at his bidding the earth began to spin—
> Poland has nurtured him.

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ADMIRACION
OIL SHAMPOOS

.. Sawdust Goes to War

(Continued from Page 6)

To solve partially the European fuel shortage, chemists there have installed wood-burning units on automobiles, feeding the resultant gas directly into the engines. About 25 pounds of wood are equal to a gallon of gasoline. Should gasoline and fuel oil shortages continue in parts of this country because of lack of transportation, chemists stress American vehicles could be converted to burn wood gas.

The increased use of plastics to replace metals has occasioned a severe shortage of plastics and chemists declare that the large amount of wood waste available at low cost in many parts of the country constitutes an ideal raw material for their fabrication.

Full utilization of every part of the tree is still remote, and bark, constituting from 10 to 25 per cent of it, offers a challenge to chemists. Because of high water content, it has little value as fuel. Some roofing felts and boards can be made with it and tannins for leather products are extracted from it. A new development has been use of the bark of the giant redwoods to make fabrics. The bark is shredded, combined with reclaimed wool or pure wool and can be woven into cloth from which women's hats and suits, mattresses and other products can be made. The inventor of this process was Harmon B. Riehl, textile machine expert, of Boston, Mass.

Following two decades in which the use of wood decreased sharply, the lumber industry has indicated a growing realization recently that its future prosperity depends on further research in the domain of wood chemistry. Several lumber companies have set up research laboratories working mainly on utilization of wood waste. The oldest wood research organization is the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture at Madison, Wis.

To insure a continuous supply of wood, the forest products industries have united with the objective of conserving American forests and operating on a sustained yield basis. By scientific cutting, it is possible to increase the annual new growth to a point where the yearly increment approximately balances the normal amount of timber used. Industry spokesmen stress that timber is a crop—like corn or wheat—and can be harvested and renewed. Actually trees need to be cut to insure a future abundant supply of this natural resource, because trees grow old and rot if they are not harvested to make way for a new crop.

Wood researchers hold that continuation of their work promises increasing dividends in productive land use, waste utilization and employment.

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AN OLD ENGLISH SAYING has it that the best part of a potato is underground. That may be so, but what this generation wants to know is: Where can you find potatoes? I joined the search of grocery stores recently, only to be told potatoes had gone completely off the market in New England. And then I suddenly came across a counter where potatoes (sweet) were for sale at 25 cents a pound. An exorbitant price, thought I, but I like potatoes. I bought two. They worked out at 14 cents apiece. Having reached that high estate, I trust they will have an appropriate setting when cooked—that is, the best china and finest silverware. I suppose every tuber has its day. In future, I shall certainly treat the humble spud with greater respect. To paraphrase the old song:

When we dig 'em in the fall
We'll eat 'em coats and all.

♪ ♪ ♪

Is there anything more refreshing than a bank of bluets by the roadside? Their tiny, modest blooms add to the "beauty which is everywhere beneath the skies of June." To the lover of nature they are "summer's flowery dividend." On another page you will see a field of them caught by the camera in color.

♪ ♪ ♪

Generally speaking, it is difficult to tell an American-born from a foreign-born Japanese. Their faces look alike. To the unthinking world they are of one pattern. But is there not a striking difference in individuals, in their attitude toward the democratic way of living or conversely their attachment to Nippon? Because of Pearl Harbor, many people have found it hard to discriminate between them, between those who have shown the traits of enemies and those who are loyal friends. Injustice, therefore, is apt to creep in. An American with a Japanese face has set down his own feelings about this. At the same time he tells a graphic story of the relocation camps in the desert, recording also how it feels to be a free man again. He is candid and writes with understanding. His article is worth pondering.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nazi Europe, beleaguered on all sides, awaits with deepest concern the next move of the United Nations. Where will they strike? Preparations for a big aerial invasion have been made, and the moment awaits the signal. The direction of the war has changed. MALLORY BROWNE shows you the turn it is taking. Events are moving swiftly. Yesterday the Mediterranean was an Axis lake. Today its southern shores have been swept clean of the enemy. Where will the next blow fall?

♪ ♪ ♪

There is a woman who has spent a great many years in the United States in prison work, not in trying to get men released but in helping them to be better men, to provide them with opportunities to do real service to their country and to turn them into paths of good endeavor. Her name is Maud Ballington Booth and her story is told by LLOYD V. BALLARD and SUSAN WELTY.

♪ ♪ ♪

ROBERT M. HALLETT, whose article, "Sawdust Goes to War," appears in this issue, is a staff correspondent in the Monitor's New York Bureau.

♪ ♪ ♪

MARY HORNADAY, one of our staff correspondents in Washington, writes on "Prayer on the Battle-front," revealing some notable stories from the chaplains' files of the Army and Navy Departments in Washington. W. W. C.

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. . Britain

(Continued from Page 2)

and twinned to make the most efficient weapon of the war against the Axis.

The second dominant impression is that these men, whether in the cockpits, in bomb bays, or in the concrete rooms of control centers where air staffs are at work, have a clear sense of the big part they have to play in the coming battle of the continent.

For that matter, the same can be said of the women—for a great many of these workers are women—who make not only planes and parts but also bombs—big 4,000-8,000-pound bombs and new incendiaries.

It could be said, too, of the coastal command, whose job might be described as that of protecting the aircraft carrier "Unsinkable" from submarine attack. In this job of anti-U-boat warfare the coastal command aircraft have flown about 80,000,000 miles since the start of the war. During this time they have helped escort well over 5,000 convoys, have made nearly 900 attacks on U-boats, have engaged 16,000 enemy aircraft in combat and have attacked more than 1,000 ships, of which 287 are known to have been destroyed.

This is but one aspect of the unrelenting air war for which Britain serves as a base, even while the Allies are preparing for invasion of the continent. Thus the fighter command has been working daily with bombers of the RAF and United States Army Air Force to keep nearly half Hitler's Luftwaffe pegged down on the west coast of Europe, thus relieving pressure on Russia and in the Mediterranean.

Now at last, however, it is possible to affirm that the initiative in the air has been finally wrenched from the Axis and rests with the United Nations. Joseph Stalin's recent tribute to the Anglo-American air attacks on Germany is an important indication of the effective use that is being made of this initiative in Western Europe.

Yet all this has so far been only a sample of what is still to come when the American and British air forces really get ready for invasion, and the aircraft carrier "Unsinkable" under full steam opens its hatches and launches bomber and fighter squadrons that will lead the final attack and announce liberation at last to the occupied countries of Europe.

For exciting variety at meal-time nothing captivates the taste like a good salad! And a good salad depends on a good dressing. Get this new *idea-packed* recipe-book now and find out how you make ordinary foods extraordinary! It's free! But please don't, *don't* use an ordinary oil. French Dressing is not genuine without *real* olive oil. Be sure to get Pompeian Olive Oil—the virgin pure first-press of hand-picked, sun-mellowed Mediterranean olives. You really don't know how wonderful olive oil can be until you get Pompeian!

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On the Beam

Planes Have Made Us Neighbors

In a new world of the airplane all nations are the near neighbors of all others.—CORDELL HULL.

In Accord With Churchill

The war will end in two years for Germany and not long after that for Japan.—MAJ. GEN. LEVIN CAMPBELL.

Need for Common Action

It serves no purpose to create a new social order, as Russia has discovered, if it cannot be defended.—SIR NORMAN ANGELL.

Ireland's Neighbor

As long as the grass grows and water runs we (the Irish) will be neighbors to England.—ROBERT BRENNAN, Irish Minister to the United States.

A People's War

This is a people's war, so all of the people ought to have a part in financing it.—HENRY MORGENTHAU.

Co-operation Essential

We must unite into an all-American economic co-operative group in order to live and prosper in peace.—ARTHUR A. HOOD, Johns-Manville Corporation.

Underground Papers

Denmark has 24 underground papers. Dansk Tidende, the largest of the lot, circulated 50,000 copies on election day.—The Swedish Nya Dagligt Allehanda.

Provision for Canning

Programs are under way to provide tin cans, glass jars, and seals for approximately 5,000,000,000 jars of home-processed foods.—CHESTER C. DAVIS, U. S. Food Administrator.

Essence of America

The natural evolution of a free society is a constant process of trial and error—a constant competition between men of ability and a constant contest between ideas welling up from within our communities.—THOMAS E. DEWEY, Governor of New York.

We Know Where We're Going

Remember that a year ago we were on the run. Six months ago we were standing our ground on the defensive. Today the tables are turned. We are on the offensive. We'll keep on that way. It is all in the grand strategic plan. It was worked out with our Allies and they and we know where we are going.—LIEUT. GEN. BREHON D. SOMERVELL.

Harmony, Not Discord

To my way of thinking, the sooner we can return the operations of government to their normal and necessary sphere, the better for our American democracy. We can hasten this process when conflicts between management and labor are banished and harmonious, co-operative relationships become the rule.—WILLIAM GREEN.

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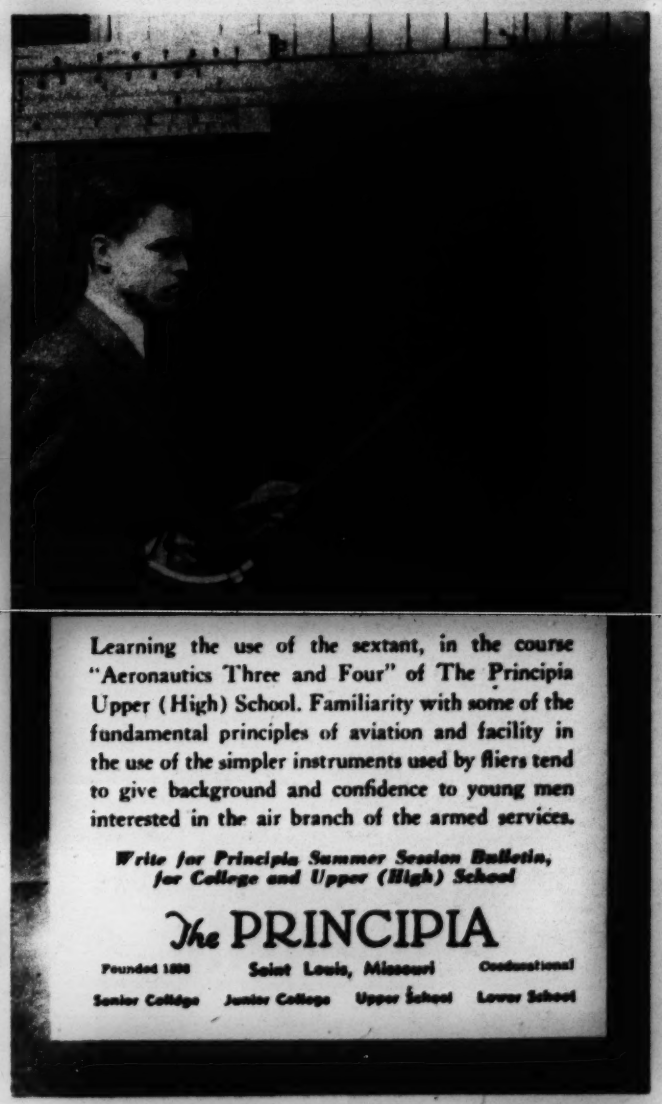

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